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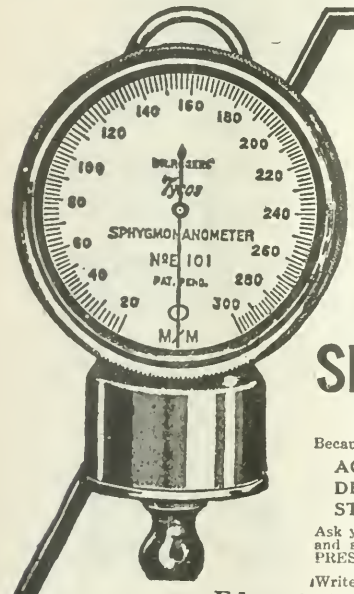

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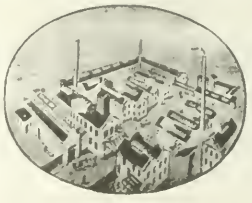

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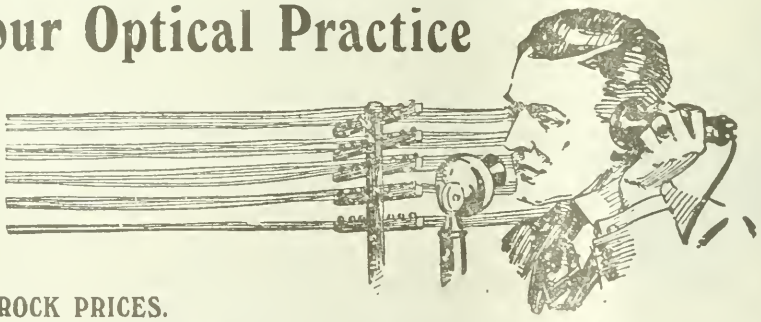

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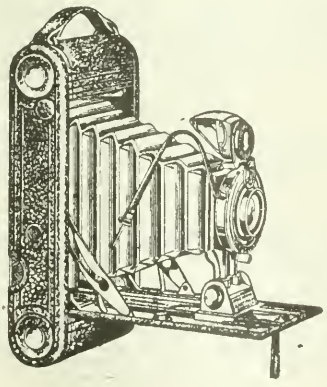

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Editorial.

The Federal Elections.

On Saturday, December 13, the electors of Australia will again exercise their right to decide the future policy of the country. At the same time they will have an opportunity of voting for or against the proposal to extend the constitutional powers of the Federal Government. Pharmacists, in common with other sections of the community, will, therefore, have an important duty to perform—more so as the immediate future is likely to be a critical time in the history of pharmacy as an organised body. With party politics this journal has no concern, but there are certain matters looming prominently on the Federal horizon that require very serious consideration so far as pharmacists are concerned.

The Government's policy, as announced by the Prime Minister, includes the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into high prices in general and profiteering in particular. "Immediate action" is promised as soon as the Commission presents its report. The Opposition, likewise, is determined, if restored to power, to take drastic steps to prevent price-fixing agreements of all descriptions. Those who remember the heartrending conditions obtaining in pharmacy prior to the formation of the P.A.T.A., will view with concern any movement likely to destroy the structure that this association has built up at the expenditure of so much labour and expense. P.A.T.A. methods are not those of the "profiteer." The protective price lists are open for general inspection. The Association only claims for its members a fair and reasonable return on their capital; its ramifications do not extend outside the ordinary range of packed medicines, toilet goods, etc.; it does not interfere with dispensing prices at all; its policy in connection with the prices of infants' and invalids' foods has, from the start, been based on humanitarian rather than mercenary methods. It gives no one a monopoly, it does not stifle competition, and it prevents no one from placing on the market a similar class of article to that "protected," under a different name, and selling it at a lower price. To compare the regulation of the price of proprietary medicines and toilet goods with the artificial maintenance of an undue price for bread—a staple article of food—is both illogical and absurd. Yet there does exist a danger that the P.A.T.A. will be drawn into the anti-profiteering net unless some steps are taken to inform members of Parliament of its true relation to the public and to its members. It is most essential, therefore, that every pharmacist should make it his duty to place before every candidate for election the principles underlying the Association's work. Now is the time to do this propaganda work. Candidates are willing to listen to representations at election times. When they are entrenched in their place in Parliament they are far less amenable and far more disinclined to assist.

The same principle should be applied to several other matters in which pharmacists are interested. For instance, the excessive duty on medicinal alcohol might well form the subject of an educational campaign. If a candidate cannot be seen personally he can be written to and asked for a definite assurance that he will vote against the penalisation of pharmacists when the tariff comes up for revision early in the new year.

All parties have placed the nationalisation of medicine in the forefront of their programmes. Each year sees this State-aided system of medicine-control coming nearer. The next Parliament may be the instrument through which this scheme will be placed on the Statute Book. Two vital questions that might well be put to candidates suggest themselves in this connection:—

(1) In the event of Health Nationalisation, will you support a fair professional fee being paid to pharmacists dispensing medicine under any National Health Insurance scheme?

(2) Will you do your utmost to see that pharmacists are adequately represented on all committees dealing with the supply of drugs and medicines under the proposed Act?

Cogent reasons in favour of an affirmative answer to both of these queries can be advanced by any pharmacist who has followed the articles on this subject published in the pharmaceutical press during the past five or six years.

There may be other similar questions that suggest themselves to individual pharmacists. The important thing is to secure definite pledges—if possible, in writing. These, when received, should be forwarded to the Hon. General Secretary of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, 360 Swanston-street, Melbourne, and will be filed by him for future reference. All candidates should be approached, whatever party they belong to. There is not much time before the day of election to ask these questions. But it is worth while making the effort. The principal thing is to do it, and to do it now.

[Written to express the views of the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" by C. L. Butchers, Swanston-street, Melbourne.]

The Month.

The Federal Journal.

Matters are progressing favourably in connection with the proposed new Journal. The first number will be published on January 20, 1920. All the States except Tasmania have now accepted the Conference scheme. The president of the Tasmanian Society (Mr. W. G. Burton) has authorised the taking of a postal vote to ascertain the wishes of the members. The voting papers were sent out on November 17, and it is believed that the result will be a large majority in favour of Tasmania joining in the scheme.

Meetings of the local Boards in New South Wales and Victoria have been held during the month, at which several important matters were discussed. Steps have been taken to draw up the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the "Australasian Publishing Company," and these will be submitted for signature to the various States at an early date, after they have undergone legal revision.

Satisfactory promises of support have been received from influential quarters. A scientific editor will shortly be appointed to edit the technical portion of the Journal (formulæ, students' column, scientific abstracts, etc.). It has also been arranged to obtain a monthly British news letter and market report, supplemented by a cable from London a few days before publication, giving the latest market changes. This portion of the work has been placed in the hands of Mr. A. C. Merrin, Commercial Editor of the *British and Colonial Pharmacist.* Other arrangements will be announced in due course.

The local Boards that have so far been elected will be constituted as follow:—

New South Wales.—Mr. J. F. McKimm (chairman), President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales; Mr. H. D. B. Cox, Chairman of Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. (New South Wales); and Mr. J. K. Wilson (hon. secretary), President of the New South Wales Association of Master Pharmacists.

Victoria.—Mr. A. R. Bailey (chairman), President of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, representing the Pharmaceutical Society; Mr. F. Buckhurst, Chairman of Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd.; and Mr. J. W. Cochran, President of the Metropolitan Chemists' Association of Victoria.

South Australia.—Mr. M. C. Moore (chairman), President of the Pharmaceutical Society; Mr. W. H. Porter, ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society; and Mr. E. F. Gryst, President of the Pharmacy Board of South Australia.

The first directors of the company will be the chairmen of the local Boards in each State.

Pharmacists' Skilled Work.

Peculiar Decision by English High Court.

Pharmacists throughout Australia must have read with some concern in the daily newspapers of November 12 a cablegram sent by the Australian Press Association, dated London, November 8. The text of this message is as follows:—

"The King's Bench division of the High Court of Justice has refused to issue a writ to prohibit the continuance of profiteering proceedings against two chemists at Woodgreen, the first of whom charged 5/6, and the second 3/4 for preparing the same prescription. The Chief Justice (Lord Reading) rejected the ingenious argument that a chemist was entitled to charge for his skilled services. Undoubtedly, he said, skill was required in the making of any sort of sale, but if the argument were admitted the Profiteering Act would be valueless."

The cable evidently requires some amplification before its exact bearing on the profiteering question can be determined. For the Chief Justice to reject as an "ingenious argument" the claim of pharmacists to charge for their skilled services certainly would appear to be an extraordinary decision if it were applied to a magisterial inquiry respecting the right of pharmacists to take into consideration the professional skill they employ in dispensing a prescription. It is evident, however, that this was not the point at issue. As far as can be gathered from the brief cable, it would seem that the pharmacists proceeded against by the authorities under the Anti-Profiteering Act advanced the plea that as skilled workers they did not come within the scope of the Act. The High Court rightly took the view that, if it accepted this contention, the Act would be valueless, because all other skilled workers would advance a similar plea. Apparently, the decision means that the Act does apply to pharmacists, and the onus now rests on those charged with profiteering to establish their claim to a professional fee in the lower court that is empowered to deal with them. If, however, the decision means that the High Court declines to recognise a professional fee at all, a serious position will be created both here and in Great Britain. It is hardly credible that this is the interpretation to be placed on the cable. In any case, pharmacists will await with interest the fuller particulars which the mail will bring in a few weeks' time.

Unexpected support of the pharmacists' position was given by Mr. Dooley, M.L.A., Deputy Leader of the New South Wales Labour Party, in the course of an interview, which was published in the Sydney *Evening News* on November 13. Mr. Dooley said that the utter hypocrisy

and sham of such an anti-profiteering prosecution as that referred to in the above cable message could be seen when one considered that the annual cost of having doctors' prescriptions made up was negligible in the case of the average family. It was not the retail chemist who caused the crushing burden of the cost of living, but the jobber in foodstuffs and clothing, and the monopolists in fuel, light and transport.

Mr. Dooley went on to say:—"The learned judge who tried the English chemists ridiculed their plea that they charged for skill in compounding prescriptions, and said that 'no doubt skill was required in making any sale.' That was a piece of barefaced evasion. The skill claimed was not salesmanship, but professional knowledge of drugs and their qualities—knowledge that it had taken years of expensive knowledge to acquire—knowledge without which the public would be exposed to the dangers of errors, such as the fatal substitution of barium sulphite for barium sulphate, two substances which, to the layman, look much alike, but which the qualified dispenser could distinguish while blindfolded. The public is not such a fool to think that the high cost of living is caused by the chemist, who has as much right to charge half-a-crown for knowing how to make up a prescription as the doctor has to charge half a guinea for knowing how to write it, or as an artist has to charge a hundred guineas for knowing how to paint a picture."

Fixation of Prices No New Thing.

Mr. L. Zions, secretary of the P.A.T.A. of New South Wales, sends us the following extract from a magazine in his library. It is particularly apposite at the present time, in view of the world-wide endeavour to reduce prices through the instrumentality of Government regulations.

The article was written by the late Elbert Hubbard, and appeared in the American *Era* magazine of April, 1914. Mr. Hubbard had just been reading a book, entitled "The Common People of Ancient Rome," by Professor F. F. Abbott. In his own inimitable style he reviews the book under the title of—

THE DIOCLETIAN EDICTS.

"I have just been reading a most interesting book, entitled 'The Common People of Ancient Rome,' by Frank Frost Abbott, Kennedy, Professor of Latin Language and Literature in Princeton University.

"As long as the common people in Rome were in the ascendant, Rome ruled the world. When they became pauperized through paternalism, weakness, degeneration, disease and dissolution were at the door.

"I recommend very few books—beside my own—but this book by Professor Abbott on the common people of Rome should be read by all of the common people of America.

"There is one chapter especially that is worth the price of admission, and that is the chapter on the Emperor Diocletian, who lived in the fourth century after Christ. This man had a deal to do with ushering in the dark ages. His intent and desires were right, but he had a wonderful itch for butting in and taking charge of everything. The people were not allowed either to choose their own religion or to do business in their own way. Diocletian knew nothing about natural law; that is, spiritual law.

"High prices then prevailed. Diocletian devised a scheme for keeping them down—this, in the interests of the common people, for politicians, propagandists, reformers, rulers, who live off the common people, have ever been anxious to show the common people what to do. So comes Diocletian, solicitous on account of high prices. He sends his secretaries through the market-places, makes a list of seven hundred commodities, and the secretaries fix maximum prices at which things should be sold. The penalty for charging more than the established price was death.

"In order that there could be no misunderstanding, Diocletian had the names of the articles and the prices above which they should not be sold cut in stone and placed on the walls all around the markets.

"What was the result? Simply this, that the common people who had been busy producing all of the commodities that ministered to human life became panic-stricken. Animation flagged. Inspiration died. Laughter ceased. No such thing as joyous labour longer existed.

"The threat hanging over them of what the Government proposed to do killed spontaneity, and creation, development and production died.

"And behold, there came the dark ages, when for a thousand years night prevailed; when for a thousand years the world did not produce a poet, an orator, an inventor, an artist, a navigator, a mathematician; when fear was supreme, and hope stood far away in the shadow, shivering and cold, a finger to her lips.

"Our friends in Washington should read this book on the common people of Rome, and learn the lesson, which is: the less rulers mix in,

dictate and try to regulate economic activities, the better it is for the common people.

"Well did Thomas Jefferson say, 'That country is governed best that is governed least.'"

Medical Practice in the British Empire.

Some months ago we had occasion to notice a work published under the above title, by Mr. Thomas Hannah, pharmacist, of Amersfoort, Transvaal, South Africa. Mr. Hannah has spent hundreds of pounds in an endeavour to vindicate his right to practise as an apothecary in South Africa. He has spared neither time nor money in his efforts to place the practice of medicine and pharmacy on a sound basis, and in his book he sets out the main principles underlying the regulation of the medical and allied professions. His experience as a pharmaceutical litigant is probably unique. Having failed to obtain redress in the courts, although he carried his appeal to the House of Lords, he has during the past two or three years embarked on a propaganda movement, in pursuance of which he has addressed the King, judges, magistrates, editors, members of Parliament and official bodies in South Africa, as well as the principal delegates attending the recent Peace Conference. Mr. Hannah has now laid his case before every branch secretary of the Transvaal National Party. He has followed this up by a personal appeal to General Smuts, who is now Prime Minister for South Africa, in which he pleads for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the merits of his case. Apart from the personal aspect of his claim, Mr. Hannah is valiantly striving for the recognition of the principle that, once a man has qualified as a doctor or a pharmacist in any part of the Empire, the diploma he holds should entitle him to practise anywhere within the King's Dominions without further examination. At present he feels like a voice crying in the wilderness, but his hope is that the pioneering work he has done will in time reverberate through the Empire, and result in the general recognition of those fundamental principles upon which the practice of medicine is based.

Prohibition and Drug Addiction.

Statements that the abolition of the liquor traffic leads to the abuse of narcotic and hypnotic drugs are making their appearance in sections of the Australian press. In conversation recently with the Rev. R. B. Hammond, a prominent temperance advocate, we raised this question. Mr. Hammond's reply was that, during his visit to the United States and Canada a few months ago, he closely investigated this side of the prohibition problem. In the course of his inquiries, he came into contact with several of the largest pharmacists in America. Almost without exception they informed him that his fears in this direction were groundless. Drug addiction, it was pointed out to him, is a distinct vice, frequently fostered by the use of alcohol in the first place. Pharmaceutical opinion in America is not opposed to prohibition. Pharmacists, as well as the traders, recognise that, from the standpoint of national efficiency, prohibition is a wise policy. Drinkers are noted for their freeness in spending, and experience has shown that much of the money which previously went to the publican is now being directed into legitimate trading channels. American pharmacists, Mr. Hammond remarked, are laying themselves out to capture the additional trade which is expected to follow the enforcement of prohibition.

Among those whom Mr. Hammond interviewed in America was the Clarke, Woodward Drug Co., Portland, Oregon, U.S.A. Mr. Wm. F. Woodward, secretary of the company, writing to Mr. Hammond in reply to a spirited inquiry on the question of prohibition and drug addiction, relates the experience of his firm, which is as follows:—

Portland, Oregon,
July 5, 1919.

Dear Sir,

In answer to your inquiries, let me state:—

First, that the effect of prohibition in this State on business has been increasingly helpful. Our business, that of importing, wholesale, manufacturing, and retailing druggists, was founded in 1865, and has had a continuous existence and growth since that date. The present owners of this business have been jointly associated in its control for the past 38 years.

Up to the enactment of prohibition our business, both wholesale and retail, included liquors, both distilled, fermented and malted in a wholesale and retail way, as usually conducted by wholesale and retail druggists. Our annual business in this department, wholesale and retail, at the time the prohibition law went into effect, approximated 50,000 dollars. We assumed that our gross sales, following the enactment of this legislation, would show a material decrease. The close of the first year, however, on the contrary, indicated a total increase in our sales of over 100,000 dollars, being far in excess of normal.

Our experience during the years prohibition has been effective in this State indicates that it has released a vast amount of money for legiti-

mate and better purposes. Our sales of other merchandise in all classes, both necessities and luxuries, have been greatly enhanced; the drug business, as such, has been relieved of a heavy burden and responsibility—the onus of selling alcoholics. Our business, in common with all legitimate lines of trade, has materially prospered by reason of prohibition. We can see in it nothing but good, in a business sense, aside from the vast improvement in all higher phases of the question.

Your second question: "Have alcoholic drinkers now become drug addicts?" Absolutely no. Drug addicts are made up principally of two classes—those who come into the world, or for various reasons lapse into a condition wherein they lack the physical stamina, the inherent vitality, strength of mind, moral resistance which would normally keep them from resorting to stimulants or narcotics in some form or other, in order to meet the stresses of daily life: and that other class, those who, through weakness or as a result of surgical operations or medical treatment, have been created drug addicts innocently or otherwise by the required or prescribed use of narcotics in some form. The medical profession to-day, as a body, is exercising increasing care in the treatment of these cases, avoiding thereby the creation or augmenting of this unhappy class. That there is any relationship between prohibition and the narcotic habit has yet to be proven, and nothing in our experience would indicate that such is the case, nor is the writer prepared to admit the truth of the assertion that the army of drug addicts is increasing. The Harrison Narcotic Law has brought to light and will continue to give evidence of the truth concerning the number of drug habitues in our country.

Third question: "Is there any connection between the growing use of drugs and prohibition?" No. As already stated, it is an open question whether the use of narcotic drugs is increasing. The Federal Narcotic Law, with its many provisions and safeguards, is making the sale and use of narcotics an open book to the people of this country; statistical information hitherto impossible to obtain is at hand. The number of drug addicts is being definitely ascertained; its increase or decrease—all matters in connection with the importing, manufacture, and sale of narcotics is being handled in such a manner that there is no concealment; and with all this information there are bound to be deductions which cannot be applied clearly as to the old conditions, because prior to the enactment of this narcotic law we were wholly in the dark as to what was happening. As stated above, our experience very clearly indicates that those who sought alcoholic stimulants will not turn to narcotics and will not become drug addicts. The two questions and conditions are wholly apart.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM F. WOODWARD.

On November 7 the Melbourne *Herald* published the following cable message from its London representative:—"In a somewhat startling message, the New York correspondent of *The Times* declares that, according to police and other reports, prohibition has been followed by a wave of increased drug-taking. The sale of drugs has trebled in such States as Colorado, Utah and Montana. A new entry has been added to the police lists, as follows: 'Death due to drinking wood alcohol.'"

The Economic Value of the Wholesale Druggist.

Last year the National Wholesale Druggists' Association of America offered a series of prizes, ranging in value from £30 to £4, for the five best essays on the above subject. These essays have been published in pamphlet form, and there is much to interest the retail pharmacist in all of them. One point only we desire to mention. It is touched upon briefly by the winner of the fifth prize. The writer of this essay lays emphasis upon the mutual interdependence of both wholesaler and retailer. Those who have studied the more recent developments of American pharmacy have been struck by the friendly feeling existing between the two groups. Willingness on both sides to co-operate in any movement that has for its aim better business conditions and the attainment of higher ideals is the keystone of this mutual inter-relationship. This is attested to by the wholesalers' efforts to discourage price-cutting, to assist in obtaining more favourable legislation, to protect the retailer against the piracy of the mail-order houses, and to obtain from the manufacturers a more reasonable margin of profit on advertised lines. The retailer is beginning to feel that the wholesalers' interests are not entirely mercenary. In Great Britain, also, there has been a notable growth of the fraternal spirit. To come nearer home, the hearty co-operation of the wholesale houses in supporting the P.A.T.A. movement was a tower of strength in the early days of the Association's history. Probably this is the most conspicuous example of success following united effort. But

those behind the scenes, and many individual pharmacists, could enumerate other instances where prompt and courteous consideration has been extended willingly to the retailers' requests. In New South Wales and Queensland recently the heads of some of the wholesale houses have not hesitated to attend the meetings of the retail section, and discuss with pharmacists questions of imporance to both bodies. This action is to be commended. It presupposes a frank and generous recognition of each other's difficulties. It undoubtedly will lead to the settlement of many "grievances" that exist only because it is nobody's business to bring the parties together. There is a community of interest in many matters that affect both branches of the business, and anything that tends to strengthen this friendly feeling is going to be of benefit to pharmacy.

Price Regulation.

The Victorian Royal Commission on Prices has reported its inquiry into the wheat, flour and bread industries. It is significant that it does not condemn what is known as the "car-gear" system, but suggests that if this system is to be allowed to continue, it should be controlled by the State. The Necessary Commodities Control Bill (Victoria) has passed through the Legislative Assembly. Several members condemned price regulation as favouring the trades with large capital resources. Mr. Allan, M.L.A., contended that the small trades, unable to pay cash, would be driven out of the market altogether. One of the clauses in the Bill is designed to prevent prices being increased to the consumers by unnecessary intermediaries or middlemen. It attempts to limit the profits made in transactions between different sections of the trading community, such as, for instance, where a wholesaler buys a line from another wholesaler, and perhaps re-sells it to a third wholesaler before it is sold to the retail distributors.

An amendment moved by Mr. Farthing, M.L.A., sought to fix a maximum rate of profit equal to 33 1-3 per cent. on invested capital, not exceeding £1000 of net profit ranging down to double the bank rate of interest on over £4000 net profit. There was no seconder, and the amendment lapsed. A similar fate befell a clause moved by Mr. McLachlan, M.L.A., designed to give the Commission power to inquire into the influence of emporiums and amalgamations on the purchase and sale of commodities, and, if necessary, compel these concerns to confine operations to a single business approved by the Commission.

Pharmacy and Publicity.*

By E. G. Eberle.

No one doubts that publicity has educational value and shapes public opinion. Advertisements conveying messages impress the minds of individuals, editorials shape the thoughts of citizens, and important and sensational news items interest the readers. The importance of publicity as an influential factor in shaping public opinion can hardly be overestimated.

The lasting impression or effect of publicity depends upon the value of that to which publicity is given in the affairs of men and nations, and the accuracy or truthfulness of the statements. But no matter how untruthful the latter may be the average citizen does not investigate, but accepts as truth that which appears in print. Whether right or wrong, the public estimate of occurrences, of aims and purposes, of government, business and professions, does not always conform to facts. The absence of proper conception or exact knowledge leads to acts which do injury and develop a prejudiced estimate.

Druggists are engaged in a semi-professional business which has many ramifications, and its activities come into contact with trades and professions. The former use methods of competition, while the latter, not infrequently, hold themselves aloof from the more intimate relations which should exist.

Not only the complexity of the drug business, but the fact that the dispensing of medicines must be regulated, stimulates national and State legislators' legislative propensities. The enacted laws are not infrequently framed on erroneous views or misinformation.

The few points made could be multiplied, but are simply intended to emphasise the necessity for publicity on the part of pharmacists—publicity which is truthful and will lead to a better understanding by the public of pharmacy and the drug business, also to direct attention to the need for correcting misstatements which so often go unchallenged, and hence are accepted by the laity as truth. The fact that pharmacists were practically ignored in the service was largely due to deficient publicity. The multiplex federal taxation, the methods of regulations applying to revenue lays concerned with narcotics and alcohol, are in a degree tinged by misunderstanding and deficient knowledge on the part of the legislators.

Along these lines Chairman H. V. Arny, of the committee on federation, A. Ph. A., states in Bulletin No. 3:—

"We have talked a great deal about the remarkable influence of the American Medical Association, and on analysis we find that the cause of its power is publicity. We have wondered at the remarkable achievement of the American Chemical Society in developing public opinion to the extent of establishing a chemical corps in the army, and when we seek the main factor of success we find publicity.

*Read before Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, 1919

"We pharmacists ask ourselves why the Edmonds' bill does not pass: why the will of one man in the Medical Corps thwarts the efforts of thousands of pharmacists; why the chemical corps gets credit for pharmaceutical work done by a pharmacist in the corps, and our answer is, lack of publicity.

"A federated committee with funds sufficient to conduct the work of furnishing the daily press with news items relating to pharmaceutical progress is essential if American pharmacy is to come into its own, and the creation of such a committee would be the most practical step toward the federation of pharmaceutical bodies."

Preparation for such co-ordinated and co-operative work takes time, but pharmacists and State associations can at once do a great deal in improving conditions and correcting false statements which are given out as truthful information. The assertion that pharmacists are not adequately prepared by education and training for services rendered by their fraters in Continental armies has been a large contributory cause for non-recognition of pharmaceutical service, notwithstanding the fact that absolutely unqualified men were in some instances assigned duties wherein pharmaceutical education and training were necessary. Unfortunately, the medical men did not enthusiastically help in correcting these conditions, and it is this indifference which tends to retard the advance of pharmacy so essential for the advancement of medicine. When an unprejudiced analysis is made of existing conditions in pharmacy, and medicine also, for that matter, it will be found that the aloofness of the medical profession is a contributory cause. The people have a right to demand a service from the co-operative endeavour of medicine and pharmacy. These professions have been granted special privileges because they serve the public, and the latter has a right to expect and investigate their co-operation. There is a widening field of medical science before us, developed by the experiences of the world war. There should be helpful publicity, co-ordination and co-operation of all engaged in the activities concerned with medicine.

Statements of officials and of the press that are derogatory to pharmacy too frequently go unchallenged. The advertisements of manufacturers sometimes cast aspersions on the drug trade, and then these same manufacturers, in language that does not evidence sincerity, seek the co-operation of the drug trade. Such two-faced methods should be exposed. Without regard for actual facts, assertions are made relative to methods employed in drug stores, instances of violation are given general application, but seldom is a corrected statement accorded the same publicty as that of the sensational item. The deplorable acts of an individual who is an outcast as far as pharmacy is concerned are made the thundering charges against all engaged in pharmacy. This should not be so; publicity is needed.

And now with the general prohibition of the sale of alcoholics, druggists will have a serious condition to meet which will require their most careful thought, sincere patriotism and loyalty to the profession of pharmacy. They, unfortunately, will practically alone have the right to dispense alcoholic beverages, as medicine, and every device and scheme known to the ingenuity of man will be tried in tempting their strict adherence to their obligations. The majority will stand the test; some will fall, and then a general accusation of violation of trust will be made. Preparations must be made to meet the exigency rightly, or pharmacy will seriously suffer. In this, as in the sale of narcotics, conscienceless physicians will join in order to profit. It is time physicians and pharmacists and their associations co-operate to correct these despicable methods of traffic. A more intimate acquaintance will prove that the sincere in both professions desire to serve honorably and well.

The Training of Pharmaceutical Chemists.*

The sale of drugs and poisons is limited in most countries to certain persons. These persons become qualified for registration as pharmacists or pharmaceutical chemists after receiving a special training. In the various States of the Commonwealth of Australia the pharmaceutical student must reach a minimal standard of general education which is laid down by regulation. The student serves as an apprentice to a registered pharmacist for a number of years, whereby a knowledge is obtained of the practice of the profession. The student has sufficient opportunity of gaining acquaintance with his duties to render him proficient in the routine work of preparing drugs for medicinal use. This period is long enough to form habits of accuracy and attention, so that there will be little fear of mistakes occurring in the prepared medicines. In addition, the student attends courses of systematic instruction in botany, chemistry and *materia medica* at some college or university where these subjects are taught in an approved manner. The student acquires a knowledge of the various parts of vegetable substances and of the characteristic features of the plants from which medicinal substances are derived. He is taught the chemistry of the principal inorganic and organic bodies, the outlines of qualitative analysis and the methods used for the quantitative estimation of the substances used as drugs. Above all, he is made familiar with the appearance of drugs, with their characters and with the tests to which they respond. Before registration the student has to satisfy examiners that he has attained proficiency in the subjects of study. At the termination of the period of instruction the pharmacist is able to recognise with ease the nature of the drugs with which he deals. In some States the student also receives systemic instruction in respect to the preparation of drugs for administration.

Many drugs act in a potent manner on the functions of the body. If they are given in too large dose they behave as poisons and may lead

*Editorial Note, *Medical Journal of Australia*, November 15, 1919.

to death. Their use depends upon their administration in exact quantity. The training of the pharmacist is designed to make him precise in his measurements and trustworthy in his use of drugs. The reliability of the pharmacist is dependent to a considerable extent on his ready knowledge of the appearance and characters of drugs and their preparations. This knowledge guarantees the accuracy of his dispensing practice.

The restriction of the retail sale of drugs to these trained persons has for its aim the preservation of the public against errors in the purchase of drugs. The nature of drugs is such that the purchaser must be protected as far as possible from mistake in respect to the article that has been bought. *Caveat emptor* has no application to the purchase of medicines. The qualities of drugs are in many instances laid down in a pharmacopœia operative in the particular country. The pharmacist endeavours to ascertain that the drugs he sells are of the necessary purity. Persons who buy drugs from those who are not registered pharmacists, do so at their own risk. They make no use of those safeguards which have been laid down for their protection. They must abide by the consequences of their act. When the purchase is made from a registered pharmacist, the buyer has a right to receive an article of the nature that he demands. The pharmacist is bound to use reasonable care in obtaining drugs and in dispensing them. On him rests the responsibility of making sure that he uses pure drugs and that these are measured in an accurate manner. In return the public owe to him the duty of seeing that his trade is not invaded by untrained persons with no specific knowledge of drugs and their use.

Accidents will happen. There are no means by which they can be completely abolished as long as powerful poisons are used as drugs. They will be less frequent when the dispenser is aware of the accumulated experience of the ages in the methods of guarding against them. They will be diminished in number with increased knowledge of the behaviour of particular drugs under different circumstances. In this case knowledge may mean power to avert the consequences of an error that has been already made.

Births, Marriages & Deaths.

DEATHS.

FAIRTHORNE. — At his residence, "Highbury," Arthur-st., Launceston, on October 14, Frederick Kirk Fairthorne, pharmaceutical chemist, son of the late Langdon Fairthorne; aged 73 years.

JOHNSTON.—October 25, 1919, at her parents' residence, Kurrajong, 133 Bellevue-road, Double Bay, Mary Lewis, beloved twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon D. Johnston, aged 2 years and 10 months.

PERRY.—On October 8, Genefer Evelyn (Jennie), after a long and painful illness, the dearly loved youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Perry, chemist, Omeo, and beloved sister of Mary, Beatrice, Frank, William and Tolbat (late A.I.F.), aged 21 years.

Overhead Prices Investigation.

Important Action by the N.S.W. Association of Master Pharmacists.

The New South Wales Association of Master Pharmacists has for some time past been engaged in an investigation into pharmacists' costs and overhead charges, and has succeeded in collecting much valuable data upon the subject. This work has been entrusted to a small committee, consisting of Messrs. J. K. Wilson, H. D. B. Cox and H. W. Manning, together with Mr. L. J. Thompson, as a public accountant, to advise. All information received is treated in strict confidence, and is only communicated to the general committee in the shape of a report on the average figures compiled.

The scope of the inquiry to date has been somewhat limited in that data has been received from only a few who have volunteered their profit and loss accounts and balance sheets. It is now desired to extend the scope, and to ask all members to assist the committee by supplying figures necessary to arrive at a more accurate average. In doing this it is considered that the Association will be rendering valuable service to the profession by preparing against the day of a possible national health insurance scheme, or the more immediate action of the Government in attempting to regulate prices.

The Association has recently circulated an enquiry form, drawn up to provide for all the information necessary to enable it to achieve the objects in the enquiry, together with a list of suggestions and other information helpful in filling up these forms. Pharmacists are asked to assist the enquiry by giving all the information they can as early as possible. In order to provide for any objection to disclosing figures of any particular business, it is left optional whether the name is stated on the return or not. All that is requested is a statement as to whether the business is a city, suburban or country one.

The inquiry sheet is as follows:—

N.S.W. ASSOCIATION OF MASTER PHARMACISTS.

Return of Overhead Expenses and Other Information in connection with my Pharmacy Business Conducted in

.....

(State here whether in City, Suburb or Country.)

(State hereunder the actual figures for your last year of business, and if any are not representative of the general average, make a memo in brackets of what would be.)

Per annum.

1. Rent, Rates and Taxes on business premises not owned by you .. ..
2. If business premises are your own property, what is the capital value (or cost)? Also amount of Rates and Taxes payable
3. Lighting .. ..
4. Advertising .. ..
5. Telephone Charges .. ..
6. Stationery and Printing .. ..
7. Postages. Freight Outwards, Telegrams ..

8. Wages (not including proprietor)—
   Dispenser .. ..£ : :
   Salesman .. ..£ : :
   Errand Boy . ..£ : :
   Cleaner . .. ..£ : :
   Others .. .. ..£ : :
9. Discounts and Rebates allowed by you ..
10. Interest paid by you .. ..
11. Bad Debts .. ..
12. Legal Expenses incurred in the business .
13. Travelling Expenses incurred in the business .. ..
14. Commission .. ..
15. Donations .. ..
16. Trade Papers and Trade Organisations ..
17. Insurance—Fire, Accident, Workmen's Compensation, Burglary, Plate Glass, etc.
18. Watchman (if employed) .. ..
19. Breakages .. ..
20. Packing, String, Wax, etc. .. ..
21. Discounts received by you .. ..
22. Freight and Carriage on goods purchased by you .. ..
23. Any other Expenses as per details .. ..
24. Stock on hand at commencement of year
25. Stock on hand at end of year .. .. ..
26. Goods purchased .. ..
27. Sales—Cash .. .. ..£ : :
    Credit .. .. ..£ : :
28. Value of Plant .. ..
29. Value of Fittings and Fixtures .. .. ..
30. Value of Show Cases .. ..
31. Average Book Debts .. ..
32. Amount Paid for Goodwill .. ..
33. Average Capital Employed in the Business

DIRECTIONS AND INFORMATION FOR COMPILING THIS ENQUIRY FORM.

1. It is optional whether you should disclose your name.

2. All the items may not be applicable to your business, but you are only asked for those which do apply.

3. If you do not keep any records, it is suggested that your Income Tax Return may assist you in filling in the figures required.

4. Do not make allowance for own salary, as Committee have decided on average allowance for this item.

ADDRESSED ENVELOPE ENCLOSED FOR REPLY.

Pharmaceutical Formulas.

(Proposed for A.Ph.A. Recipe Book).

Tinctura Cascarillae.

Cascarilla Bark .. .. Gm. 100
Alcohol, 68 per cent. .. .. Gm. 500
A reddish brown tincture.

Suppositoria Hamamelidis.

Witch Hazel Suppositories—E.B.
Pilular Extract of Hammamelis .Gm. 1
Oil of Theobroma . .. . Gm. 19
Mix and divide into 10 rectal suppositories.

Suppositoria Oleo Cacao et Glycerini.

Cacao Butter and Glycerin Suppositories.
Glycerinated Gelatin .. .. Gm. 1
Oil of Theobrora .. .. Gm. 2
Melt the ingredients, mix well, and pour into metal molds.

Suppositoria Antihaemorrhoidalia.

Bismuth Iodotannate .. .. .. Gm. 3.75
Bismuth Resorcinate .. .. .. Gm. 3.75
Zinc Oxide .. .. Gm. 6.00
Peru Balsam .. .. Gm. 1.50
Oil of Theobroma Gm.19.00
Wax Ointment D. A.-B. V. .. Gm. 2.50
Mix and divide into 12 rectal suppositories.

Tinctura Ferri Aromatica.

Aromatic Tincture of Iron—E.B.
Liquid Dialyzed Iron .. .. .. Gm. 63
Syrup .. .. Gm. 300
Solution Sodium Hydroxide, U.S.P. .. .. Gm. 10.5
Alcohol, 90 per cent. .. .. .. Gm. 165
Tincture Sweet Orange Peel .. Gm. 3
Aromatic Essence (No. 641) .. Gm. 1.5
Tincture of Vanilla .. .. Gm. 1.5
Acetic Ether .. .. drops 5
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity to make .. .. Gm. 1000

Mix the dialyzed iron and syrup, and add at once a dilution of the solution of sodium hydroxide with 26.5 Gm. of water. Agitate well and add the balance of the water (429 Gm.) and the other ingredients.

Aromatic Tincture of Iron is a clear brown solution with an agreeable aromatic odor and taste.

It contains not less than 0.2 per cent. Fe.

Elixir of Aspirin.

Aspirin .. .. grains 640
Sodium bicarbonate .. .. .. grains 300
Glycerin .. .. ounces 8
Aromatic elixir, enough to make pint 1

Dissolve the sodium bicarbonate in six ounces of aromatic elixir, add the glycerin, then gradually add the aspirin, stirring well and avoiding loss by effervescence. (The reaction may be hastened by warming slightly, but excessive heat should be avoided, since it would result in loss of flavor). When effervescence has ceased, and the aspirin is all in solution, add enough aromatic elixir to make one pint.—*Canadian Druggist.*

"Chemists' Annual," 1919, Formulæ.

Chilblain Ointment.

Lead Carbonate	30	grs.
Carbolic Acid	20	grs.
Solution of Lead Subacetate ..	20	mins.
Lanolin	60	grs.
Soft Paraffin to	1	oz.

Pine Tree Tablets.

Balsam of Tolu	1	part.
Tincture of Capsicum	2	parts.
Tincture of Hyoscyamus	0.6	part.
Oil of Peppermint	4	parts.
Oil of Anise	3	parts.
Oil of Eucalyptus	0-5	part.
Oil of Pine	0.5	part.
Extract of Liquorice	48	parts.
Sugar	320	parts.

Household Liniment.

Essential Oil of Camphor	10	fl. oz.
Rectified Oil of Turpentine ..	10	fl. oz.
Oil of Sassafras	1	fl. oz.
Methyl Salicylate	1	fl. oz.
Colouring		q.s.

Barium Sulphate or Barium Sulphite?

ANOTHER FATAL POISONING CASE.

The Sydney Coroner (Mr. Hawkins), on October 17, found that Cosmo Neels died in the Sydney Hospital through taking barium sulphite and carbonate, accidentally administered for barium sulphate. This is the third case of poisoning from barium sulphite which has occurred in Sydney during twelve months.

The inquiry was held at the Coroner's Court, and Mr. Kidston, of the Crown Solicitor's Office, appeared for the Crown; Mr. C. R. E. Jennings for the Australian Provincial Assurance Association Ltd.; Mr. T. R. Rawlinson for the Sydney Hospital; and Mr. H. L. Primrose to watch the proceedings on behalf of the relatives.

The Evidence.

George Neels, staff sergeant-major, living at Sylvania, said that deceased was his brother, 33 years of age, a native of New South Wales, a blacksmith by trade, and a single man. His brother entered the Sydney Hospital on September 29. On October 3 he saw him in the hospital. The first thing his brother said was that he had been poisoned. "I said something to the effect that he couldn't be poisoned," witness added. "He then made reference to other poisoning cases. Seeing the condition he was in, I did my best to disabuse his mind of anything of the nature."

Witness subsequently saw a doctor, who, he believed, was Dr. Stokes, and told him what his brother had said about being poisoned. The doctor caused a packet to be produced, and said: "It couldn't be; it was Burroughs and Wellcome. Several others had it at the same time as your brother, and they are well."

"I said: 'Did they all receive their dose from the one receptacle, or did each one have a separate packet?'" Witness added, "I don't remember his reply, but I inferred from what he said that all had individual doses."

The Analysis.

William M. Doherty, Second Government Analyst, produced the analysis of the contents of the stomach of deceased. The report stated that on chemical examination the contents of the intestines were found to contain soluble barium sulphite, the amount of soluble barium extracted being equivalent to 2.6 grains of barium sulphite. The report proceeded: "Detective-sergeant T. C. Farley, on October 9, handed me a small cardboard box with Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.'s pure barium sulphate label upon it. . . . The contents of the box were a slightly yellowish-tinted powder, which weighed approximately one ounce (450 grains). This powder was composed as follows:—Insoluble barium sulphate, 63.6 per cent.; soluble barium sulphite, 24.1 per cent.; barium carbonate (by difference), 12.3 per cent."

Mr. Doherty said that barium sulphite was poisonous. Barium sulphate proportionately contained a quantity of barium sulphite. Barium sulphate put up for medicinal purposes should not contain barium sulphite.

To Mr. Rawlinson: The analysis in this case was quite different to that in McGinn's case some time ago. This was quite a different preparation. The box shown to him in Neels' case contained a powder that was generally a yellowish color, with white particles through it, which he thought was pure barium sulphate. Three ounces in solution was sometimes said to be a dose, but there was no recognised dose.

To Mr. Kidston: Sulphite, on exposure to the atmosphere, may become sulphate by oxidisation.

To Mr. Primrose: The powder in the box was in a paper, and on removing the paper the contents at the bottom of the box were pure white. There was about 20 grains of pure white powder in the bottom of the box, and that would be pure sulphate. In his opinion, the box had been refilled.

Dr. Stratford Sheldon said he made an internal examination of Cosmo Neels' body. The only thing unusual that he discovered was a very sharp bend of the small intestine. He had no doubt that the barium sulphite found in the intestines was the cause of death. Barium carbonate would be poisonous just the same as barium sulphite—he thought more so, but was not sure. The same condition as in this case was seen in Slater's case.

To Mr. Primrose: The effect of sulphite would be noticed in an hour or so. The symptoms would be pronounced in eight hours.

Was the Box Refilled?

Dr. Walter Perry, medical superintendent of the Sydney Hospital, was examined by Mr. Kidston. He said he was acting superintendent at the time of Slater's death. After Slater's death they used only Burroughs Wellcome's sulphate, and lately they bought some sulphate from Brady and Co., Chicago. He had found Burroughs Wellcome and Co. absolutely reliable in their supplies. He considered that the box used in this case must have been refilled. Dr. Edwards, of the hospital, had some of the supply from Brady, of Chicago, analysed, and recommended it as being good stuff, which he used extensively in his practice. Generally, the sulphate was sent to the wards in doses, and if not used was returned. Opened boxes of Burroughs Wellcome and Co.'s packets were never issued from the dispensary.

To Mr. Kidston: There may have been two tins of sulphate at the hospital last November at the time of Slater's death. They had accounted for all they had in November. A young girl had some at that time. She got all right, but another

girl was very ill. Another man had some, but they stopped his taking it.

To the Coroner: The sisters who have been in charge of "S" ward were responsible for this packet being in that ward in an opened state. The sister of the ward was responsible to the matron. After Slater's case witness had all the sulphate taken from the dispensary, and that was all the stuff he knew of.

Usually a record was kept of the barium sulphate used, but there was no such record in Neels' case.

Mr. Primrose: Do you consider that the dose should have been given Neels without consulting the superintendent or the dispenser?—I don't think it should.

In view of the allegations, do you still say it is not necessary to analyse the stuff before giving it to patients?—If it is in packets like that, and guaranteed Burroughs Wellcome and Co., I do not think it is necessary.

Tracing the Poison.

Margaret E. Ocock, sister at Sydney Hospital, said that Dr. Rivett had issued a ticket stating that Neels was to be given a bismuth meal at 8 a.m. on October 3. Usually the meals were got from the dispensary. As the dispensary would not be open till 9 a.m., and she had omitted to get the meal on the previous day, she went to "S" ward, as she thought probably she would be able to get some barium. She had often seen it in the wards in brown boxes, and in similar boxes to the one in court. She did not know if there was any in the wards now. In "S" ward she asked Nurse Matthews if she had any bismuth for X-ray, and she handed witness a box that was opened, and contained a powder that appeared to be all white.

Witness gave the meal to Neels about 8.10 a.m. He was not in bed. The doctor saw him about noon, and found he was vomiting, but said he felt quite all right. He went to the X-ray department about 2.30 p.m., and still said he was all right. About 5 p.m. he appeared ill, and witness was subsequently told that he died about 10 p.m.

Nurse Matthews got the box from the medicine cupboard in "S" ward. It was the only packet there. There was no written rule that she knew of as to the return of unused powders or medicines.

Nurse Hester F. Matthews, in charge of "S" ward, said when she handed the box of barium sulphate to Sister Ocock it appeared to be about two-thirds full. She found the packet in the cupboard about three weeks before. She knew of Slater's death, but she had no reason to doubt that the contents of this packet were not sulphate. It had never been brought under her notice that unused medicines and powders should be returned to the dispensary.

Mr. Rawlinson said that the regulations provided that in no case should unused preparations be allowed to accumulate in the wards. Apparently, he added, the nurses did not know the regulations.

Alexander Thomson, first assistant dispenser at the Sydney Hospital, said that the writing on the box produced showed that it was issued on November 8 last for Henry Hughes. It was an original packet. When a packet was taken from the dispensary it was never returned, even if only a portion of it was used. He had seen no regulation requiring that unused medicines should be returned to him. If he refilled a box, another label would be put on it. The preparation that caused Slater's death was never used in the wards. It was used for out-patients.

Coroner's Remarks.

In recording his finding, the Coroner added that it was to be regretted that some steps were not taken by the hospital authorities to ascertain that it was not possible for any bad barium sulphate to get into the hospital. There was no evidence to show how this got into "S" ward. If the regulation requiring that unused preparations should be returned to the dispensary had been observed, this death would not have occurred. The hospital authorities should take steps to ensure that nothing at all dangerous was left in the wards. He hoped there would be a thorough cleaning up at the hospital. It was most regrettable that this death should take place in a public hospital, especially in view of the fact that a previous death occurred from the same cause.

Ointment Difficulties*.

In preparing ointments for a famous dermatologist, I have had trouble in trying to furnish a perfect preparation. Here is an example:

Acidum Boricum	15.0
Zinci Oxidum	10.0
Amylum	10.0
Bismuthi Subnitras	10.0
Oleum Olivae	30.0
Adeps Lanae Hydrosus	30.0
Liquor Calcis	30.0
Aqua Rosae	15.0

This preparation is called "Cream Base, No. 3." If you try to prepare it cold, it will not work, as you cannot incorporate all the liquids; if you apply much heat, you will have an ill-appearing mess. The trick is: After you have mixed all the ingredients to apply a very slight amount of heat. Stir constantly. Watch your preparation, and at the psychological moment remove the heat, and you will have a perfect preparation.

Diachylon Ointment is another bad actor. If you have to add some other ingredient to this ointment, when it is cold it will break up into an unsightly mess. Even the act of stirring the ointment without any admixture does the same thing; that is, after the ointment has been standing a short time. Now, suppose you are called upon to add salicylic acid, phenol or some volatile oil to this ointment, you will have difficulty unless you apply gentle heat, not enough to change the character of or volatilize the medicaments, but just enough to bring them to the proper consistency. Don't forget, heat is the answer.

* **Paper read by Wm. Gray at the 1919 Meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.**

Board and Society Reports.

Association Meetings.

A Concerted Record of the Month's Work.

New South Wales.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on November 11.

Present.—Mr. F. P. J. Gray (in the chair), Messrs. McKimm, T. S. Loney, E. C. Schofield, J. Duncan, W. Short and L. P. Williams.

Minutes.—In the confirmation of the minutes, certain corrections were made. In the report of the application for Mr. H. E. Perry's reinstatement on the register of the Board, the word "unanimously" was added. It was considered important from the fact that the Board were unanimously agreed as to their ruling. In the matter of the Board's decision regarding the refund of fees, it was decided to add the words, "each case to be dealt with by the Board on its individual merits."

Deaths by Poisoning.—Reports were received from the coroner's office, through the Attorney-General, of Lilliam Smith deceased. The analyst reported that no poison was found, but from the history and manner of her death, she died from some narcotic poison. The symptoms showed that the cause of her death was not due to strychnia, but to morphine. A bottle of chlorodyne was produced at the inquest. In the case of Henry George Phillips, the cause of death was poisoning with spirit of salts.

Sale of Cyanide.—The Minister for Health sent a letter from the Graziers' Association of New South Wales, asking that the Government would place very strict supervision on the sale of cyanide of potassium. The letter urged that such provision be made in the Amended Poisons Bill. They urged that this Bill be enacted at the earliest possible opportunity. Mr. Short suggested that the support of this Association be sought in getting this amended Act passed on the first opportunity offering. The president said that they had made every effort to get this Bill passed and the Association should be informed to that effect. Mr. Short moved, and Mr. Loney seconded—"That a reply be sent to the Minister citing this as further evidence that the amended Act is very necessary, and should be dealt with as urgent." Carried.

Rabbit Destruction.—The Minister for Health forwarded a letter from the Rabbit Destruction Company Limited, of Armidale, asking if they could sell:—(1) Strychnia and Jam (mixed), (2) Strychnia Decoy (mixed), and (3) Strychnia for rabbit destruction only.

A reply was sent that strychnia alone was not allowed by law to be sold by any person not holding a poisons licence. This also applied to the mixtures mentioned, but Section 4 of the Poisons Act exempted "poisonous mixtures for the destruction of vermin, if labelled as such." The Act did not define what "vermin" was, as no legal decision had been given, and the magistrate would have to decide each case on its merits. The Act further exempted wholesale dealing in poisons in the ordinary course of wholesale trading, but it did not say what this strictly meant.

A second letter was received from this company, which asked whether they could sell strychnia if they held a poisons licence. Their business is mainly with land holders situated long distances from chemists. The purpose of the mixtures was solely to destroy rabbits. Mr. Duncan proposed, and Mr. Schofield seconded, that a reply be sent—"That a poisons licence cannot be granted to a company (see Section 5 of the Poisons Act)."

"Veterinary Pharmacist."—Mr. Hugh A. H. MacLamin, of Cronulla, wrote asking if he was entitled to use the title "Veterinary Pharmacist," his qualification being Bachelor of Veterinary Science, Sydney University. It was decided to send a reply that he must not use the term pharmacist.

Storekeepers Selling Poisons.—The police at Tamworth, wrote to say that the storekeepers in Tamworth had been warned not to sell poisons, and schedules of poisons under the Act had been distributed among them. Mr. Short suggested the freer printing and distribution of these schedules for the information of the public.

A Question in Parliament.—The following written report was submitted by the Board's inspector (Mr. N. M. Miller), relative to certain questions which were asked in the Legislative Council on October 29 (vide *A.J.P.*, page 578)—"I have to submit for the information of this Board the accompanying copy of *The Storekeeper and Country Trader*, the official organ of the Country Traders' Association of N.S.W. Your attention is directed to an extract from a report of the annual convention, on page 54 of the publication. The statements made therein are absolutely false and without any substantiation. The facts are as follows:—At Young, on July 20, 1917, I called at the store of George Quay, and of On Lee and Co., and in each case, in response to a request for a bottle of disinfectant, I was supplied from a drum with a small quantity of disinfectant (Phenol), which was contained in a food bottle. In neither case did I in any

way interfere with the actions of the seller. The selection of the bottle used was entirely at the free will of the seller, and the statement that I deliberately asked the Chinese to put it in a Lea and Perrin's bottle, and also that in another case a second Chinaman was induced to put sheep dip in a tomato sauce bottle, is incorrect.

"In each case a fine of £5 (not £10, as stated in the report) was imposed, under Section 12 of the Act, and at the same time Mr. Fincham, P.M., passed very strong criticism on the offenders, the full facts of the case being before him at the time.

"I feel keenly the indignity and contempt which is placed upon me by the publication of such statements by *The Storekeeper*, for the reason that this paper has a very wide circulation among the stores with which I am brought into contact in my inspections in the country, as well as for the reason that this journal comes very prominently under the notice of the Minister and the Under-Secretary of the Department of Public Health.

"On no occasion have I ever adopted 'despicable methods' in carrying out my duties as inspector, and in point of fact have repeatedly have had the pleasure of receiving the thanks of the storekeeper for my courtesy in conducting my work. This courtesy I invariably extend to all persons, whether they be Chinamen, white men, or others.

"This is not the first time on which *The Storekeeper* has published unsubstantiated charges.

"Furthermore, I refer also to a report in the *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* on October 1, 1919, page 353, wherein the editor has reprinted the false and objectionable statements, without having the common courtesy of affording your inspector an opportunity of refuting or substantiating the statements. Herein also, on account of the infamy attached to the charge, I am held up to contempt and opprobrium.

"I resent the action very keenly, and am constrained, by reason of the fact that such reports are utterly false and damaging to me, to bring the matter under your attention at such length."

(Signed) N. M. MILLER.

Mr. Miller said that he considered it his duty to call the attention of the Board to this matter, and the Board should protect him. If this could not be done through the medium of the Crown Law Office, he would be obliged to employ his own solicitor. As far as the *Chemist and Druggist* was concerned, he considered that the editor should have made inquiries first before reprinting the libel.

Mr. Gray said that they should protect their officer in the discharge if his duties, and Mr. Short and Mr. Duncan expressed the same opinion. Mr. Loney said that he thought a motion should be passed, expressing the feeling of the Board upon this matter, and also that any action the Board might take should be in conjunction with the Crown Law Office. At the same time, he thought Mr. Miller was feeling the matter a little too keenly, as all public men in his position were exposed to such attacks from time to time. Mr. Duncan moved, and Mr. Loney seconded, a motion to the effect that the Board has every confidence in Mr. Miller, their inspector, and that the Crown Law Office be approached to determine what further action be taken in the matter.

Cancellation of Indentures.—The State Crown Solicitor wrote, regarding the cancellation of Mr. Shalala's indenture, stating:—

(1) That all original parties to an indenture of apprenticeship can validly agree to terminate such contract.

(2) The articles of apprenticeship in this instance contain no covenant of cancellation of the contract for misconduct or absence, and they are not therefore properly cancelled.

(3) The time served, although the articles are afterwards broken, must be taken into account, and the apprentice would have to enter into new articles for the unexpired period.

The case in question was not a matter for the Board to decide, but was one between the master and the apprentice. The Board may make regulations regarding the terms and conditions of apprenticeship, with a settled form of articles of apprenticeship, and such articles should provide for cancellation by either of the contracting parties.

It was stated at the meeting that a proper cancellation of the indentures in question had been effected, and that Mr. Shalala was entering into new indentures. The President gave it as his opinion that the Board had full power to make regulations governing apprenticeships, and he would see that this would be done, and that such regulations were brought up at a future meeting.

Treasurer's Statement.—This showed a credit balance of £57/7/-. Accounts amounting to £35/17/- were passed for payment.

Registration Under Pharmacy Act.—The following applications were received and granted:—Walter R. Squires, of Randwick (Final Examination); Henrietta E. Jacobson, of Albury; William Berkley, of Culcairn; C. C. Bailey, of Neutral Bay (Ph. Chemists, Victoria), and William Wood, of Roseville (Ph.C. of G.B.).

Registration Under Poisons Act.—Pharmacists' Poisons Licenses were granted to the following:—W. R. Squires, H. E. Jacobson, W. Berkley, C. C. Bailey and W. Wood.

Applications Refused.—The applications for registration of S. Brechenridge, of Double Bay, and Edmund Costello, of Sydney, were not granted, as all the required documents were not produced.

Annual Poisons Licenses.—One application for renewal was received and granted.

In Lieu of Preliminary.—Three Intermediate Examination certificates were received. Two were accepted, and one rejected, on the grounds that it did not embrace all the required subjects.

Registration of Indentures.—The following were received:—R. H. Carter to H. C. Price, of Chatswood; Grace D. Davis to W. J. Boanas, of Enfield; H. S. Whybrow to H. G. Mallam, of Armidale; Chas. Lappan to H. C. Aitken, of Manly; J. J. Smyth to H. H. Kissick, of Waverley.

Transfers.—The following transfers of indentures were received:—A. W. Beehag, from J. C. Hallam to R. G. Martin, of Sydney; Alice L. Crosby, from F. Thornley to J. R. B. Watt, of Killara.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on November 4.

Present.—Mr. J. F. McKimm (in the chair), and Messrs. Short, Price, Goldrick, Wilson, Archer, Duncan, Gray and Rogers.

Welcome to Mr. Gayfer.—Mr. McKimm said that on the occasion of a new member of the Council taking his seat for the first time, it has been the custom of the president of the Society to welcome the new member. Mr. Gayfer had won for himself a reputation of being a man of strong opinions, and one able to stand by them. This was the type of men they wanted in pharmacy to-day, and he hoped that Mr. Gayfer would have a long and prosperous career with them as a member of the Council. Mr. Wilson spoke endorsing the high reputation of Mr. Gayfer as a pharmacist. Mr. Gayfer thanked the president and Mr. Wilson for their welcome, and said that, as he was the successor to Mr. Jenkins at Summer Hill, he was endeavouring to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, who left a great reputation behind him. He would endeavour to do justice to himself and to all the members of the Society.

Correspondence.—The formal acceptance of the vacant seat on the Council by Mr. Gayfer was read to the Council, and formally received.

University Prizes.—A letter was read from the registrar and warden of Sydney University saying that it was the policy of the University to award one good prize rather than to split the amount voted into three, as was suggested by the Society in making the offer of prizes. After discussion, it was decided that the sum of £10 be given as one prize in pharmacy, instead of the £5, £3, and £2 prizes as formerly offered.

Victorian Visitors.—A letter was received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia thanking the Council of the Society for their generous hospitality to the Victorian delegates during their recent visit to Sydney. The letter was formally received.

Old Certificates.—Mr. Abraham Meyer Hart, of Newcastle, wrote presenting to the Society a copy of the original Book of Constitution of the Society, and also with his card of associate membership signed by the first president of the Society and the first paid secretary. The gift was accepted by the Council, and ordered to be acknowledged with thanks. There was also exhibited at the meeting the card of membership, No. 40, issued to Henry Porter, chemist, of Lithgow, and signed by the first president (Mr. W. T. Pinhey), and the first honorary secretary (the late Mr. A. J. Watt), dated March, 1876, the year of the founding of the Society.

Supply of Leeches.—Dr. Gordon McLeod, M.D., wrote asking on behalf of the Ophthalmological Society whether it could be arranged to have at least one source established whereby the profession could obtain leeches all the year round. It was resolved that this matter be left in the hands of Mr. McKimm and Mr. Wilson, who would interview Dr. Elliott to see if it would not be possible to construct a permanent leech pond, from which leeches could be dredged as might be required at any time.

Returned Soldiers.—Replies were received from associations appointing delegates to the committee formed for the purpose of welcoming returned pharmacists who had been on active service abroad. The following had been appointed: —Mr. A. Sadler (Northern Suburbs), Mr. Frank Lloyd (Master Pharmacists). Mr. Mayhew (Western Suburbs), Mr. Geary (Illawarra Suburbs), Mr. Gray (Eastern Suburbs).

Combined Formulary.—Letters were received promising co-operation from the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney Hospital, North Shore Hospital, Sydney United Friendly Societies Dispensary. Mr. Archer said that he thought this a very excellent result. It was resolved to hand the copies of formulary over to Mr. Archer, who would report to a future meeting.

Repatriation Dispensing.—Correspondence on this matter was received as follows:—The Minister for Defence wrote returning the agreement duly signed. The receipt of this document had been duly acknowledged. The secretary of the Association of Master Pharmacists sending 750 copies of price list of the Association as agreed. A letter had been written to the Master Pharmacists suggesting certain alterations in the wording of the title of the price list, so as to make it appear to be a conjoint list from the Association and the Society. A strong letter of protest was received from the president of the Master Pharmacists objecting to any alteration in the terms or wording of any document mutually agreed upon by the two bodies. They would not withhold their co-operation on the present occasion, but protested that such a course would not be tolerated on any future occasion.

Mr. Wilson, in amplification of this letter, said that after conference a certain agreement had been drawn up and mutually accepted by both bodies. After this, without the Master Pharmacists being consulted in any way, important alterations had been made in the wording of the agreement affecting the whole of the trade without even the consent of the Master Pharmacists being asked. What was the use of attempting mutual agreement or cordial co-operation if they were to be treated in this off-hand manner. He had written to the president of the Society, as he protested against the action of the secretary of the Society altering any such document without mutual consultation of the two bodies. It appeared that what was done was done during the absence of the president on his holidays, but he (Mr. Wilson) was in Sydney, and, as vice-president, he should have been consulted before any such steps were taken.

Federal Journal Matters.—Correspondence was received on this matter as follows:—

From the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia endorsing the resolutions arrived at at the conference.

From P.A.T.A. secretary saying that their Association desired to show its interest in the journal, and offering pecuniary support.

From Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, asking regarding the N.S.W. ratification of the agreement.

From the Master Pharmacists' Association, with a copy of the resolution passed at their recent meeting, regarding the establishment of a Federal Journal.

From Pharmaceutical Defence Limited, announcing that the sum of £50 had been allotted towards the Federal Journal.

Immediate Action.—Mr. Wilson moved a resolution to the effect that the motion carried at a previous meeting, authorising the ratification of the Federal Journal Conference scheme, be confirmed, and that immediate action be taken to give effect to the agreement, without waiting for a general meeting of members. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Wilson said that five weeks had been wasted, and that it would be impossible to bring out the Federal Journal in January next unless immediate steps were taken by the Society to adopt the conference recommendations. The motion was carried.

Industrial Matters.—Mr. Archer moved that all matters of an industrial character be referred to the Association of Master Pharmacists. This was seconded by Mr. Wilson, and carried.

Lecture at the Sydney University.—Mr. Gray said that a lecture on the laws affecting master pharmacists and pharmacy was delivered at the Sydney University by Mr. A. Forster, who dealt ably and exhaustively with the subject, to a large and appreciative audience.

Treasurer's Statement.—This showed a credit balance of £933/11/3. Accounts amounting to £42/6/1 were passed for payment.

New Members.—Edmund Samuels, of Sydney, and Alfred G. Kebblewhite, of Bankstown, applied for admission as members, and were admitted, after a ballot had been taken.

Applications for Diploma.—W. W. Moore, of Redfern, Edmund Samuels, of Sydney, and Percy Harry Goldsmid, of Willoughby, were granted the Society's diploma, on the usual conditions.

Motion of Congratulation.—On a motion of Mr. J. F. McKimm, it was determined to send a letter of congratulation to Mr. J. H. Maiden, on his being elected to the position of honorary member of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Carried unanimously.

Professor Sir T. Anderson Stuart.—Mr. J. F. McKimm moved: "That this Council desire to place on record their deep appreciation of the work in the advancement of pharmaceutical education done by Professor Sir Thomas Anderson Stuart."

"That, hearing of the professor's illness, the Council desire to express their deep sympathy with him, and wish him a speedy recovery."

It was understood that copies of these resolutions were to be conveyed in the usual manner.

Presentation to Mr. L. P. Williams.—Mr. McKimm said that, on his retirement from the Council, it was thought proper, after his many years of service, to mark their sense of obligation to Mr. Williams by sending to him some appropriate present. It was suggested that this might take the form of a piece of plate, but at length it was thought that the life membership of the Society, engrossed and framed in an appropriate manner, would be the most suitable gift, and would be very much appreciated by him. He made the presentation, and eulogised the long service which Mr. Williams had rendered to the Council.

Mr. Short, on behalf of the members of the Council, made Mr. Williams a present of a handsome smoker's cabinet, and also praised the manner in which Mr. Williams had performed his duties to the Society in the Council. He hoped that Mr. Williams would live to smoke out and replenish the contents of the cabinet many times, thinking of the happy days he had spent with members of the Council. Mr. Price, as the most recently appointed member of the Council, supported the presentation, and spoke of the great appreciation in which Mr. Williams was held by his fellow pharmacists.

Mr. Williams feelingly responded, thanking the Council for their gifts, and especially for the kind words that accompanied them. Things were not the same in the Council when he first joined it, and a great deal of pioneer work had to be done, for which the pharmacists of the present day reaped the benefit. He urged them to maintain the dignity of the pharmacist, and objected to the use of the word "shop" in connection with their business. He thanked them for the honours conferred upon him.

The meeting then adjourned.

New South Wales Association of Master Pharmacists.

Committee meeting held at Sydney on September 24.

Present.—Mr. J. K. Wilson (in the chair), and Messrs. R. C. Price, F. Lloyd, A. G. Short, J. Brokenshire, C. F. Webster, and Martin Meagher.

Apologies for non-attendance received from Messrs. W. S. Park and A. Sadler.

Correspondence.—Mr. S. W. Gayler wrote stating that he had had a dispute with one of his lodges with respect to a clause contained in his agreement with them, requiring him to dispense prescriptions written by any medical man, as well as those written by the lodge doctor, He had found it necessary to tender his resignation, pending a settlement of the dispute, and now asked for the assistance of the committee. The president read a letter which he had instructed the secretary to send to various chemists in and around Ashfield. President's action was approved.

Messrs, Elliott Bros.' Ltd. wrote in reply to letter re supplying stores, stating that Dr. Elliott would be pleased to discuss the matter with the Association at any time convenient. The president and Mr. Lloyd were deputed to interview Dr. Elliott.

From the same firm, re variation in size of bottles of a declared measurement, and stating that Mr. Herbert Elliott would be pleased to discuss the matter with the secretary of the Association.

Pharmacy Board of N.S.W. wrote, acknowledging receipt of letter re complaint from Mr. Nish, of Kiama, re storekeeper stocking Bitter

Apple, B.R., and Cantharides. Mr. Nish also wrote, thanking the committee for the prompt and considerate manner in which the matter reported by him had been dealt with.

Opticians' Bill.—Mr. L. Malone wrote asking whether anything was being done to protect the interests of chemist-opticians in N.S.W. in the event of any bill being brought before Parliament to register opticians. This matter was left to Mr. Sadler to ascertain if there was any likelihood of such a bill coming forward.

Uniform Lodge Dispensing.—Mr. H. Bennett wrote, suggesting that the committee of the Master Pharmacists' Association arrange a conference with the executives of the Grand Lodges of the various friendly societies with a view to a mutual understanding being arrived at with regard to the adoption of our Association's scheme for lodge dispensing. It was resolved to reply to Mr. Bennett, stating that the committee regarded the time for the action proposed by him as too early, but suggested that local pharmacists in each town should combine together and approach the local lodges with a view to the adoption of the Association's scheme. It was also resolved to place the suggestion before a general meeting at an early date and get an expression of opinion from the members on the matter of approaching the executives of the Grand Lodges.

Finance.—Mr. Price reported to the meeting that the present system of acknowledging monies received by the Association was costing double postage, owing to the secretary forwarding an interim acknowledgment and the treasurer forwarding the official receipt at a later date. In order to obviate this double expense Mr. Price moved that all receipts be signed by the secretary on behalf of the treasurer, and that the secretary be responsible to the treasurer for all monies receipted or acknowledged. Seconded by Mr. A. G. Short, and carried.

Drug Price List.—The sub-committee presented its amendments to the drug price list, and the same were unanimously agreed to. On the motion of Mr. Meagher, seconded by Mr. Price, it was resolved to have the list, as amended, printed at once, the supervision of the printing to be left to the sub-committee.

Dispensing for Repatriation Department.—It was reported that the Department had agreed to print all the necessary details of the agreement in connection with the arrangement made with the Association and the Pharmaceutical Society to dispense for repatriated soldiers, and had asked that the society and the Association send such printed matter, together with the individual agreement, to be signed by every member of the respective organisations, accompanied by a joint letter, asking them to sign the individual agreement enclosed.

Subscriptions.—In view of the commitments of the Association in connection with the supplying of journals to its members under the proposed Federal Journal scheme, it was considered that the present subscription from members was inadequate, and that, with a view of covering this extra expense, and to permit of the Association extending its activities in the mutual interest of its members, it was resolved that it be a recommendation to a general meeting to alter the subscription to £1/1/- per annum (or 10/6 for any pharmacist joining after the 1st July in any year for the balance of that year).

Committee Meeting held October 9.

Present.—Mr. J. K. Wilson (chair), and Messrs. W. S. Park, C. F. Webster, M. Meagher, A. G. Short, V. J. Cornell. Apology received from Mr. F. Lloyd.

New Members Elected.—W. J. Wiseman, jun., Wollongong; W. P. Dodd, Katoomba; F. E. Willis, Ultimo; P. Truscott, Muswellbrook; H. A. Rose, Sydney.

Correspondence.—Australian Drug Co. Ltd., acknowledging letter, asking support in approaching Sydney Chamber of Commerce re variations in size of bottles of a declared capacity, and stating they would be glad to be of any service in the matter.

Friendly Societies' Dispensaries' Association, enclosing notice of motion affidavit concerning an application to the Court for the constitution of a separate Board for employees in or in connection with the dispensing and distribution of medicines, drugs, etc., and employed by institutes comprising Friendly Societies, Medical Institute, and Dispensaries' Association of N.S.W.

The president reported that as the time of receiving was practically the time of hearing of the application by the Court, there was no possibility of the Association being represented. It was resolved to refer the matter to Mr. Lloyd, the Association's representative on the wages board, and ask him to consult the Employers' Federation of N.S.W., and ascertain to what extent this application is likely to affect the Association and what its remedies were, owing to insufficient notice having been given.

Repatriation Dispensing. — Department of Repatriation, enclosing draft copy of personal undertaking between individual pharmacists and the Department, and asking the committee's perusal and any comments which it cares to make. The president reported having perused this document and instructed the secretary to reply to the Department, giving approval, and suggesting that the agreement be printed on different coloured paper and headed "Personal Undertaking" in large type. The action of the president in this matter was endorsed.

Mail Record.—The secretary reported the following mail record:—Letters inwards, 32; letters, outwards, 33; circulars outwards, 25; receipts outwards, 22; model agreements outwards, 25.

Finance.—The treasurer reported a credit balance of £46/17/6. Accounts totalling £19/14/9 were passed for payment.

Dispensing for Repatriation Department.—The president reported having received the agreement from the Department of Repatriation, and having perused same and found it in order, he had signed the agreement in the presence of Messrs. A. Sadler, H. C. Price, M. Meagher, A. G. Short, and the secretary; also that the common seal of the Association had been duly affixed. On the motion of Mr. W. S. Park, seconded by Mr. M. Meagher, the action of the president in this matter was confirmed.

Dispensing for Sydney and Suburban Provident Medical Association.—On the motion of Mr. W. S. Park, seconded by Mr. M. Meagher, it was resolved that the sub-committee which acted in connection with this matter be requested to ascertain why the agreement has not been submitted for signature, and take steps to have such agreement signed as soon as possible.

Entrance Fee.—It was resolved to recommend the next general meeting to amend Rule 5, clause (a) by deleting the words:—"Accompanied with the sum of 5/- as an entrance fee."

Committee Meeting held October 23.

Present.—Mr. J. K. Wilson (in the chair), and Messrs. A. G. Short, H. C. Price, J. Brokenshire, and A. Sadler.

Friendly Societies' Dispensaries' Association.—The secretary reported that Mr. Lloyd and himself waited on Mr. Kirby, of the Employers' Federation, and stated to him that notice of motion in this matter was not received until the morning on which the Court was to hear the matter, and asked Mr. Kirby to advise as to whether there were any remedies for such short notice. Mr. Kirby advised that the applicants should give reasonable notice—that is, between seven and 14 days—but that this matter had not yet been heard by the Court, and was set down for hearing in about 14 days' time. Messrs. F. Lloyd and C. F. Webster were appointed a sub-committee, with power to act, to advise Mr. Kirby as to the reasons why a separate board, as applied for, should not be granted in this matter.

Shop Assistants' Award.—The secretary reported that Mr. Lloyd and himself waited on Mr. Kirby, of the Employers' Federation, and informed him that an application had been received from the Shop Assistants' Union for a variation of the present award, to bring same into conformity with the declaration of the minimum wage by the Board of Trade. Mr. Kirby advised that it would not be necessary to oppose this application, and explained that a bill was at present before Parliament, which in all probability would modify the minimum wage, as declared, and that such modification would come into operation prior to the taking effect of any variation in the award. As Mr. Kirby advised appearing at the Court on behalf of the Association without raising opposition to the application of the union, the secretary instructed him to appear. The action of the secretary in this matter was confirmed.

Shortage of Sugar.—The secretary reported that on instructions from the president he wrote to the Chief Secretary, pointing out that the difficulty experienced by pharmacists in obtaining sufficient supplies of sugar for the compounding of medicines was becoming a serious matter, and asked for special provisions being made for adequate supply. A reply was received from the office of the Minister for Public Health, referring us to the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. A letter was, therefore, despatched to the Colonial Sugar Co., in similar terms, and a telephone reply received, stating that this company would arrange for supplies up to 70 lb. bags through one or two of the retailers of sugar upon application by the pharmacist.

The secretary was authorised to write to the Sugar Company, expressing thanks for their courtesy and help, and asking them to arrange for the supplies, as suggested, upon receipt of a letter from the pharmacist, as in many cases it would be impossible for him to leave his pharmacy and make personal application.

Correspondence.—Illawarra District Pharmacists' Association, asking that some action should be taken to check wholesalers from acting as retailers. It was resolved that the president and Messrs. Ainsworth and Warren call on the wholesale houses in connection with this matter, and report to a subsequent meeting of the committee.

Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W., notifying that the society was desirous of giving a welcome to returned soldiers, that it had been proposed to hold a special grand social, and asking that the Association appoint a member to act on the committee to arrange this matter. Mr. F. Lloyd was appointed to act on this committee.

John E. Elliott, stating that he had sent a letter complaining of a certain matter to the Pharmacy Board, and had received no reply, and asking us to see the Board in connection with the matter. It was resolved to write to the chairman of the Pharmacy Board, and forward, under registered cover, a copy of this letter.

Repatriation Dispensing.—The secretary reported having received from the Department the agreement with respect to the supply of medicines, etc., to soldiers, signed by the Minister of State for Repatriation. He also reported that this agreement was undated. It was resolved that the agreement commence on the 1st of November.

Special general meeting, held October 23, 1919.

Present.—The President, Mr. J. K. Wilson (in the chair), and Messrs. Meagher, Lloyd, Scales, Webster, Ings, Short, Sturt, Mayhew, Cornell, Sadler, Joscelyne, Fegent, Rogers, Gray, Price, Rowe, Baxter, Park, Manning, Stevenson, Cox, Dick, Gayfer, Perry, Olsen, Brokenshire, Warren, Marks, Johnson, Bayley, McKellar, Lancaster, Williams, Burnett, Dickson, Musson, Boanas, Willis, Gilmore, Ball,

James, Dr. John Elliott, Mr. A. Parkhill (representatives of Consultative Council), and others.

Amendment of Rules.—Proposed by Mr. W. S. Park, seconded by Mr. F. Lloyd, and carried unanimously:—

"That Rule 7 be amended by deleting clauses (a) and (b) and inserting in place thereof the following clauses:—

(a) The subscription of individual members shall be 21/- per annum, which shall be payable in advance on the 1st day of January in each year; in the case of members joining subsequent to the 1st July in any year the subscription for the remainder of that year shall be 10/6, payable in advance.

(b) The subscription of firms, companies, corporations, and associations shall be £2/2/- per annum, payable in like manner to that of individual members.

"That Rule 5, clause (a), be amended by deleting the words "accompanied with the sum of 5/- as an entrance fee."

Moved by Mr. F. Lloyd, seconded by Mr. A. Sadler:—

"That Rule 48 be amended by substituting the words 'solely within the Commonwealth of Australia' for the words 'solely within the State of New South Wales.'"

Federal Journal of Pharmacy.—The chairman briefly outlined to the meeting the history of the Federal Journal proposal up to the time of the holding of a conference in Sydney of representatives of the various pharmaceutical organisations on September 15th. He then read to the meeting the official summary of the proceedings—a document compiled by Mr. Butchers from the shorthand notes of the proceedings—and referred in particular to many phases of this report. The matter was then thrown open to the meeting, and the following motion was moved by Mr. Hollis, seconded by Mr. Lloyd, supported by Mr. Cox and others, and carried unanimously:—

"That the report of the Federal Journal Conference, held at Sydney, September 15, 1919, be received and heartily approved, and that the executive committee use every effort to give effect to the main principles laid down in said report, to secure the establishment of Federal Journal by January, 1920."

Mr. Park asked the chairman what the attitude of the other organisations concerned in the Federal Journal was towards the conference decisions. The president, in reply, informed the meeting of amendments suggested by the Pharmaceutical Council of N.S.W. in regard to local boards. Mr. Dick then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Price, and carried:—

"That this Association does not approve of amendment suggested by the Pharmaceutical Council of N.S.W. in regard to local boards, but rather than place any obstacle in the way of the consummation of the Federal Journal, would be willing to meet the Council in this matter."

Mr. Cox informed the meeting that it was quite possible, although he could not say officially, that P.A.T.A. would be prepared to assist in the financing of the Federal Journal, and gave as his opinion that the support of P.A.T.A. behind the Journal would be of considerable benefit to it on the advertising standpoint.

Window Displays.—The president, in calling on Mr. Warren (president of the Illawarra Chemists' Association) to address the meeting on his motion, regretted it was not possible to give him this opportunity earlier in the evening. Mr. Warren asked that the matter be allowed to stand over for a subsequent meeting, owing to the lateness of the hour, and the importance of the subject. He, however, stated the attitude of the Association in the matter, after which Mr. Wilson read to the meeting a letter he had received from the secretary of P.A.T.A. relative to this matter, and asked members to think over the statements contained in such letter when considering the proposal at the next meeting.

The meeting terminated at 11.15 p.m.

The special meeting to confirm the alteration of the Rules was held on November 3.

Present.—Mr. J. K. Wilson (president), and Messrs. F. Lloyd, H. C. Price, C. F. Webster, J. Brokenshire, F. E. Mitchell, H. D. B. Cox, F. E. Rowe, W. H. Mayhew, S. W. Gayfer, R. G. Marks, M. Meagher, T. H. Dick, A. G. Short, W. G. Fegent, S. Stevenson.

Confirmatory Resolution.—Mr. H. D. B. Cox moved: "That the three resolutions carried at special general meeting, held October 23, 1919, be confirmed." Seconded by Mr. F. Lloyd, and carried unanimously.

Victoria.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The Board met on November 12.

Present.—The President (Mr. A. R. Bailey) and Messrs. Buckhurst, Fleay, Gulliver and Sayer. Apology for non-attendance was received from W. Jewkes.

Correspondence.—Geoffrey Taylor applied to have his technical school certificate accepted in lieu of the Preliminary Examination. Referred to the examiner for report.

Registrar of Deaths, Preston, reporting the death, on October 8, of Alan Reginald Farr, chemist's assistant, aged 16 years.

D. J. Underwood, Adelaide, wrote, inquiring as to the conditions under which he could complete his course in Victoria. Registrar's reply approved.

A lady pharmacist wrote, complaining of an advertisement appearing in the daily papers, in which an offer was made by a person advertising under the nom de plume of "Gentian" to enter into partnership in a chemist's business with an unqualified man. The Registrar reported

having communicated with the advertiser, informing him that the course he proposed was not legal, under the provisions of the Medical Act.

Mr. J. F. Brumby, Ph.C., Victoria, writing from Hong Kong, asked to be furnished with particulars as to what was necessary to enable him to become registered in Great Britain. Informed that the British Pharmaceutical Society accepted the diploma (by examination) of the Victorian Board, but that he would require to become domiciled in Great Britain before his application could be dealt with.

Pyramid Co-operative Society Ltd. forwarded an explanation regarding the alleged sale of laudanum in their store. They pointed out that for a month or two the town was without a chemist, and, to oblige their customers, they procured a small quanitity. Now that a chemist had opened, they had ceased to stock the line.

Letters Nos. 816 to 867, outwards and formal inward correspondence, were read and received.

Applications for Registration.—The following applicants were registered:—Alexander Holmes, Mills-street, Hampton (Cert. Phar. Soc., Great Britain); Spencer Chas. Ellis, Ascot Vale (Cert. Phar. Board, Tasmania); Harold Proctor Brown, Ararat (Final Exam., Vict., Sept., 1919).

Apprentices' Indentures Registered.—Allen L. Blair to T. A. Sayle, Sandringham; Dorothy H. Taylor to P. T. Williams, Box Hill; Keith P. Cox to A. W. McGibbony, Bendigo; Myra V. Banner to N. White, Collingwood; Edith L. Brady to F. H. Brady, Wedderburn; Harold P. Ankerson to J. W. C. Black, Collingwood; Andrew Paton to H. Mercer, South Yarra; David Morgan to W. H. Wallace, North Melbourne; John N. Barker to Alan K. Barker, Elwood; Norman C. Foster to S. Morrow, Daylesford; Lindsay K. J. Newman to A. D. Power, Camberwell; John W. Hayward to D. J. B. Tait, Melbourne.

Indenture Transferred.—R. E. Stredwick, from W. McCall Say, Benalla, to E. C. McClelland, Port Melbourne.

Certificates of Identity.—Wm. Berkley, Culcairn, N.S.W.; Christopher C. Bailey, Kensington, N.S.W.

Addresses Altered.—A. H. Dentry, to Brinsmead's Pharmacy, High-street, St. Kilda; A. E. Pulling, to 8 Rowena-parade, Richmond; F. A. Bankes, to Gladwin's Pharmacy, Wonthaggi; W. J. S. Cowper, to Cr. Kooyong and Dandenong roads, Caulfield; W. T. Linton, to Deniliquin, N.S.W.; Studley A. Masters, to Barker-street, Castlemaine.

Poisons Licenses Granted.—David McAfee, Pakenham East; James McLeod, Stanhope.

Police Report.—A case of poisoning from creosote was reported by the Carlton police. The provisions of the Poisons Act were complied with.

Pharmaceutical Register.—The name of Charles Fuller Pawsey, deceased, was erased from the Register. The following pharmacists, it was reported, were liable to have their names erased for not replying to a registered letter forwarded to their last known address on June 12, 1919:—

Blanchard, John
Baker, John Edward
Bingemann, Henry B.
Cottrell, Fredk. T.
Christopher, Jas. W.
Guest, H. W. W.
Fricke, Alfred C.
Galbraith, Kinley T.
Healy, Wm. F. J.
Hughes, Alric O.
Hastings, Herbert L.
Heriot, Andrew S.
Jones, Herbert W.
Johns, Thomas E.
Kempson, John T.
Meade, Frampton G.
Murray, Wm. H.
McKay, Hugh C.
Norman, Henry
O'Connor, Joseph S.
Pearson, Joseph
Parker, James
Raymond, John R.
Shanasy, Thomas
Skinner, Elfleda V.
Stainer, Henry Wm.
Short (nee Thornton), Mary
Spooner, Frank
Woods, John
Ward, Henry T.
Wolstenholme, Alice
Watson, Robert
Watts, Francis W.

Exemptions.—Ida E. Ghent, having passed the entrance examination of the Cambridge University, was exempted from the Preliminary Examination. Alexander Stanley Bailey and Rudolph Maurice Bailey, both of Malvern, applied for exemption from the Preliminary Examination. Both of the applicants had 973 days' war service with the A.I.F. to their credit. They forwarded particulars of the marks awarded them at the Entrance Examination to the Royal Military College, in October, 1916, and also a certificate from the Headmaster of Wesley College, as to their general educational attainments. This certificate set out that the Royal Military College Examination was of a higher standard than the Intermediate Examination of the Melbourne University. The President said that, as the applicants were his sons, he would retire from the room while the Board discussed the applications. Mr. Buckhurst was voted to the chair. After consideration, the Board decided that, under the present regulations, it had no power to grant the applications, but that, as the University and the Dental Board were granting similar concessions to students who had been abroad on war service, the Board felt it should have power to adopt the same course. It was therefore resolved to forward a recommendation to the Governor-in-Council, asking that a regulation be passed, giving the Board discretionary power to exempt students who had been abroad on war service from the Preliminary Examination, provided they had passed some other Preliminary Examination approved by the Board, and had attained such a degree of educational proficiency as, in the opinion of the Board, showed the applicant to be fit to enter upon the course of studies necessary to qualify as a pharmaceutical chemist in Victoria.

War Service Applications.—John N. Barker (1042 days' service, A.I.F.) and Norman W. Hampton (764 days' war service) applied for remission of portion of their apprenticeship, under Act No. 2825. After consideration, the Board remitted, in each case, one year of their apprenticeship.

Poisons Act.—The Board was asked whether it was legal for a farmer to combine with eleven other farmers and send to Melbourne for 12 one-ounce bottles of strychnine, distributing the bottles, subsequently, to the other eleven. The President said that he had submitted this question for legal opinion. The solicitor advised that the farmer who sent the order was within his rights in doing so, but if, having purchased

the poison, he re-sold it to others, he would be liable, under Section 5 of the Poisons Act.

The Tellus Co., Camberwell, submitted samples of two cardboard containers of an arsenical pest destroyer, known as "Wise John." The Board decided that the sale of this poison in packets similar to oatmeal and rolled oats containers was exceedingly dangerous, and could not be permitted. There was less objection to a strong, round cardboard container, with a tin top and bottom, provided it was conspicuously labelled with the word "Poison."

A Morphine Prescription.—A complaint was received that a pharmacist had dispensed a mixture containing Liq. Morphine without having a written order from a doctor to do so. It was resolved to write to the pharmacist, asking if he had any explanation to offer, and, if necessary, to summon him to attend before the Board. In connection with this case, a pharmacist had given a copy of an original prescription to a person addicted to taking Liq. Morph. Hyd. The Board resolved to draw the attention of the pharmacist to the undesirability, under any circumstances, of giving a copy of a prescription containing hypnotic or narcotic drugs to a patient. If further cases were reported, the Board would have to take into consideration the question of imposing further restrictions on this class of prescription. It was also resolved to ask pharmacists not to dispense the following prescription:—

R	Liq. Morph. Hyd.	♏ xxv.
	Succ. Bellad.	♏ v.
	Ac. Hydrocan. dil.	♏ iifs.
	Aq. Chlorof.	ad ʒ fs.
	Mitte ʒ iv.	
ʒ ex. aq. dolores urgenti.		

GERRARD.

General Business.—It was resolved to write to the Premier, requesting that if the suggested amendments of the Health Bill, placed before him by a deputation of medical practitioners, interfered with the rights of pharmacists in any way, the Board might have an opportunity of considering such amendments before they were adopted by the Cabinet.

The Registrar reported that the annual grant to the Board of £100 appeared in the Estimates for the year 1919-20.

Arrangements for the December Examinations were discussed and agreed upon.

Resolved that the sum of £50 be allocated towards improving the facilities for conducting the Final Examination in practical dispensing.

A prosecution under the Poisons Act, relating to the sale of belladonna plasters and L.C.S. by an unqualified person was authorised.

A case was reported in which a pharmacist was alleged to be leaving his business in the charge of an unregistered person. Registrar to make enquiries.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Gulliver) submitted the monthly financial statement, showing a credit balance of £156/14/2. Accounts totalling £58/14/2 were passed for payment, and the meeting adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

VICTORIAN DIVISION.

The Council met at Melbourne on Nov. 5.

Present.—The President (Mr. H. B. Taylor) in the chair, and Messrs. Bailey, Cossar, A. L. Jones, Lee, Lete, Owen and Pickford.

Mr. J. W. Cochran, president of the Metropolitan Chemists' Association, was present as a visitor.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Messrs. Francis and Kernot.

Correspondence.—Dr. J. Johnston, Messrs. S. H. Ghent and D. J. Tait, forwarding donations to the College Extension Fund.

Mr. T. A. Gawne, Boort, forwarding on loan an old Pharmacopœia, published in 1719. The president said he would like to see this work deposited in the Society's library. The historical section of the library was well worth developing. The hon. librarian (Mr. Lee) would be glad to receive old works of a similar description to that forwarded by Mr. Gawne.

Mr. G. C. Bennett, Beaufort, wrote respecting earlier closing. Informed that if a majority of pharmacists in the town petitioned the Factories Department, earlier closing would be enforced by regulation.

Mr. Jas. Tipping, Bairnsdale, asking for particulars re lodge dispensing on a tariff basis. He was referred to articles on the subject published in the Journal.

Melbourne University, asking for nomination of a representative of the College on the Faculty of Medicine. The secretary said that Dr. Plowman was willing to accept the position if the Council so desired. Resolved that Dr. Plowman be nominated for appointment.

Telegram from Mr. J. K. Wilson, president of the New South Wales Association of Master Pharmacists, intimating that at a record attendance of pharmacists the Federal Journal Conference scheme was unanimously adopted.

Mr. J. A. Schroeder, Fremantle, forwarded a negative of a photograph of the late Mr. Joseph Bosisto. Resolved that this be reproduced in the Journal, and that Mr. Schroeder be thanked for his kindness in the matter.

Dr. Stephen H. Cooke, Myrtleford, in reply to the Council's letter asking if his support could be relied on if a pharmacist commenced business in the town, wrote stating that he could not see his way to give up dispensing his own prescriptions.

Messrs. Melville & Mullen forwarded a copy of a booklet entitled "Dose Memorising Simplified," which was thought to be suitable for pharmacy students. The price of the booklet was 2/-.

Department of Repatriation, asking Pharmaceutical Checking Committee to meet on Nov. 5. Mr. Bailey said that the committee had met that morning and decided upon certain procedure. He had been appointed chairman of the committee.

Mr. G. B. Lowery wrote stating that he was making a collection of college badges. He

desired to be supplied with a specimen of the college badge. Mr. Lee moved that the request be not complied with. Badges should only be issued to genuine college students. Mr. Owen seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. A. H. Jackson, B.Sc., a former lecturer, forwarded two framed photographs of the college classes for the years 1887-1888. To be acknowledged with thanks.

Other correspondence was laid on the table and received.

Election of New Members.—The follow- new members were elected:—Wm. S. Dyer, Caulfield; Albert V. Huntsman, Ripponlea; and Wm. Berkley, Culcairn, New South Wales.

The Members' List.—Mr. Pickford said he would like to see more members elected. He thought that a circular should be drawn up and sent to non-members.

The president said that the inauguration of the Federal Journal would provide an opportunity of aproaching pharmacists to join the Society. Mr. Lee offered to draft a circular. The president accepted this offer with thanks.

Code of Ethics.—Mr. C. Stanton Crouch, secretary of the Victorian Branch B.M.A., wrote stating that the Federal Committee of the association had approved of the suggested code of ethics drawn up at a conference between the B.M.A. and the pharmaceutical organisations, with the exception of the subclause: "The right to counter practice so far as it applies to the treatment of minor ailments is recognised." The Federal Committee thought that such a claim should not appear in any publication of the rules. It was resolved to reply pointing out that the deletion of this clause did not affect the legal right of pharmacists to prescribe in minor cases in their open shops. It was a privilege preserved to pharmacists under the Medical Act, and was sanctioned by custom and usage extending back for over a century. With few exceptions the privilege was exercised with care and discretion, and it was seldom that the Council received any complaints that pharmacists were exceeding the limits the law allowed. Mr. Bailey said that at the Federal and State Conference on Food and Drug Standards, at which the medical profession was fully represented, this principle was recognised, and the right of pharmacists to prescribe extemporaneously for individual cases was accepted. A clause embodying this decision was subsequently gazetted in the regulations that were adopted on the recommendation of the conference of the various State health authorities.

Federal Journal.—Advices were received from New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia, ratifying the Journal Conference agreement. Queensland and Tasmania had the matter under consideration, and their acceptance of the scheme was shortly expected. Correspondence with these States on this subject was read and approved. The secretary reported that he hoped to be in a position to proceed with the formation of the new company at an early date. The first number of the Federal Journal would be published in January, 1920.

College Staff for 1920.—The following appointments were made:—

Mr. T. E. Turner, lecturer in Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy, to pharmaceutical students.

Mr. B. L. Stanton, lecturer to the tutorial classes.

Mr. F. T. Parry, demonstrator and assistant lecturer.

It was resolved to advertise in the Sydney and Melbourne newspapers for applications for the positions of lecturers in chemistry and botany. Applications to close on November 26. As the lecturers would only attend on certain days in the week, the salaries were fixed as follows:—Chemistry, £250 per annum; and Botany, £100 per annum.

College Matters.—Resolved that the architect be asked to furnish a report and estimate re improved ventilation of the large laboratory. The question of providing additional accommodation for the demonstrator, and of equipping a model pharmacy, was referred to the Education Committee for report. Resolved that a reprint of the college syllabus be obtained for the coming session. Mr. Jones referred to the desirability of including instruction in bookkeeping in the curriculum. Failing this being possible, he thought a course of evening lectures should be arranged. The Education Committee was asked to report on this suggestion.

General.—Mr. Bailey referred to a recent prosecution of a manufacturing chemist under the Trade Marks Section of the Health Act. He advised pharmacists to be careful that they were not unconsciously breaking the law in the labelling of some of their toilet preparations.

Resolved that letters of condolence be forwarded to Messrs. Imes and Kernot, expressing the Council's sympathy in the bereavements they had sustained.

Mr. Pickford expressed the pleasure of the Council in seeing Mr. Cochran present at the meeting. Interchanges of visits between representatives of the different bodies should be encouraged. The president said the Council felt gratified that Mr. Cochran had found time to attend the meeting. Mr. Cochran, in reply, expressed his pleasure at being present. He would convey the good wishes of the Council to the members of his committee at their next meeting.

Mr. Owen (hon. treasurer) submitted the monthly financial statement, showing debit balance, £209/13/2. Accounts totalling £538 6/1 were passed for payment, and the meeting adjourned.

The Metropolitan Chemists' Association of Victoria.

Central Committee.

The 75th monthly meeting of the M.C.A. Central Committee was held at the College of

Pharmacy, Melbourne, on November 11, 1919, at 8.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. J. W. Cochran (chair), Garrick, Hadden, Loughnan, Martin, Attwood, Wallis. Apologies from Messrs. Sayle and Jones.

Arising from the correspondence, on the motion of Mr. Garrick, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. F. Barnard, of Kew, for his contribution to the Association funds, and the secretary was instructed to confirm this by letter.

Election of Officers.—The following gentlemen were duly elected:—Vice-presidents, Mr. C. J. Sayle and Mr. J. Garrick; hon. general secretary, Mr. C. C. Wallis; hon. treasurer, Mr. A. L. Jones; hon. auditors, Messrs. Champion and Wasley.

Prices.—On the motion of Mr. Garrick, a sub-committee (of two) was appointed to watch and suggest prices on the lines suggested by him. These will be listed on the monthly circular.

The question of the re-issue of the Price List was further discussed.

The following alterations, among others, were agreed upon:—

Sparklet Bulbs—B., 3/-; C., 4/6.
Ext. Ergol Liq.—2/- oz.
Paw Paw Oint.—2/-, 3/-.
Ext. Sarsae Co. Ang.—2/- oz.
Rad. Curcumae Pulv.—3d. oz.
Slippery Elm Pdr.—6d. oz.
Blaud's Pills.—1/6.
Mellin's Feeders—2/-
Douche Bulb.—1/9; glass, No. L0, 1/9.
Menthol.—1/- drachm.
Troch. Gelatine.—6d. oz.
Eno's Salts.—4/-.
Ashes of Roses.—1/9.
Cap. Papar.—6d. each.
Morse's I.R. Pills.—1/3.

South Suburban Section.

The monthly meeting of the above section was held at the Star Hotel, Windsor, on Wednesday night, Nov 12.

Present. — Mr. J. W. Cochran (chair), Messrs., Daintree, Whittle, Maxwell, Hislop, Newman, Dyer, Vivian and Wallis.

The election of office-bearers was postponed until next month.

The question of approaching the Colonial Sugar Company for supplies of sugar, through the M.C.A., was agreed upon. The question of subdividing the South Suburban Section, in order to make it more accessible and less unwieldy, was discussed, and it was agreed to continue the discussion further before taking any definite steps.

After a few general matters were dealt with the meeting adjourned.

C. C. Wallis,
Hon. Sec.

Queensland.

Pharmacy Board of Queensland.

Meeting held November 13, 1919.

Present.—The president (Mr. R. C. Park), and Messrs. H. I. C. Dent, W. F. S. Fox, J. C. Minnis, D. J. Clarke, W. R. Colledge and R. Lenehan.

Sale Contract of Business.—Mr. W. B. MacDonald, solicitor, Hughenden, supplied copy of the contract of sale of the business of Mr. C. J. E. Touzeau, to Mr. Evan James. The Board accepted the bona fides of the contract.

Completion of Registration.—Mr. C. L. Butchers, Registrar, Pharmacy Board, Victoria, supplied the necessary documents for the registration of Mr. E. R. Courtney.

In Lieu of Preliminary.—Mr. Eric Holloway supplied documentary evidence of having passed the Junior Examination of the Queensland University in the necessary subjects of the Pharmacy Board's Preliminary. Resolved that he be registered as having passed the required examination.

The following persons supplied documentary evidence of having passed certain subjects in the Junior Public Examination of the Queensland University, and asked that these subjects be accepted in lieu of the corresponding subjects in the Preliminary Examination. The request was in all cases granted:—Miss Hildegunde Von Ploennies, Miss Eileen Grant, Kenneth Eric Williams and C. C. Webster.

In Lieu of Final.—The following persons presented certificates of having passed the term-ending examination of the College of Pharmacy, and requested that their examination be accepted in lieu of the Final. The request was in all cases granted:—Messrs. H. V. Howe, N. F. Coote, G. H. Griffin, J. M. Henry, M. C. Ellwood, K. T. Kennedy, C. E. Saunders, V. G. Tickle, A. L. S. Carpenter, H. W. Irwin, H. J. Neylan, N. J. McDermott, G. Nolan, H. R. Lenehan. The majority of these also applied for diplomas, which were granted. A diploma was also granted to Mr. Harry Rawlinson, Maryborough.

Final Examination.—Mr. C. J. Duffin asked whether it is possible to present himself for the Final Examination before reaching his majority. It was pointed out that the Pharmacy Act, Section 13 (2), does not admit of any person sitting for a qualifying examination unless he has attained the age of 21 years.

Registration of Manager.—Mr. J. Geddes, George-street, Brisbane, notified that he had appointed Mr. J. F. Behan as manager of his branch shop. Resolved that the registration be admitted on completion of documents.

Transfer of Business.—Mr. R. G. Craig wrote, notifying that the business of "Robert Craig," Cairns, had been transferred to himself. It was resolved to ask for further information.

Re Unqualified Dispensers.—Dr. L. Redmond, of Charters Towers, sought information regarding the powers of the Pharmacy Board to recognise unqualified dispensers in hospitals, and

unqualified persons in charge of doctors' dispensaries. It was resolved that he be asked to furnish evidence of supposed breaches of the Pharmacy Act and of the Poisons regulations. On supplying these, the necessary action would be taken.

Apprenticeship in Victoria.—Mr. A. Murrell sought information regarding apprenticeship of I. A. Marshall to a registered pharmaceutical chemist in Victoria. The Registrar reported that he had replied to the effect that the person must make application in writing to the Board personally, then the matter would be dealt with.

Suspended Apprenticeship.—Mr. A. G. Nicholls furnished a copy of a Fifth Schedule, and also one copy of Articles of Apprenticeship, of his apprentice, for endorsement. It was resolved that Mr. Nicholls be asked to supply the second copy of articles, and the necessary approval will be given by the Board for the continuation of the unserved portion of apprenticeship.

Restoration to Register.—Mr. W. A. McGuffie paid the required restoration fee, and sought to have his name restored to the register in Queensland. Request granted.

Apprenticeship Question.—Mr. T. J. Rutter wrote, asking what the position was of his apprentice, Miss R. De Stokar, who had been absent from business for several months through illness. The opinion of the Board was that Miss De Stokar was still serving her apprenticeship, but that, in regard to any other inquiry regarding the apprenticeship, Mr. Rutter should place the case before his own solicitor.

Apprenticeship Articles.—The following articles were ordered to be registered:—Miss Vera Haines to Mr. D. J. Clarke, Brisbane; Mr. C. J. Cavenagh to Mr. J. Daley.

In Lieu of Intermediate Examination.—The following persons sought to have their college examination accepted in lieu of the Intermediate: —Mr. W. M. Fox, Ipswich; Mr. W. A. Lenehan, South Brisbane; and Miss I. N. Robinson, Ipswich. Request granted in all cases.

Poisons Regulations.—The Secretary, Department of Public Health, wrote, asking for a further conference with the Board on the subject of the Poisons Regulations. This was left in the hands of the standing committee.

Financial.—The Treasurer presented the financial statement for the month of October, and several payments were sanctioned.

General.—Preliminary and Intermediate Examination.—The dates of the examination were left to the discretion of the President and Registrar. The following examiners were appointed for the Intermediate Examination:—Botany, Mr. R. Lenehan; Materia Medica, Mr. H. I. C. Dent; Pharmacy, Mr. D. J. Clarke; Chemistry, Mr. Alex. Forbes.

Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

Special Council meeting, October 2, 1919.

Attendance.—The President (Mr. R. Lenehan) and Messrs. R. C. Park, H. I. C. Dent, T. J. Rutter, Alex. Forbes, D. J. Clarke, H. E. Crease, G. J. Mackay and J. Lunn.

Objects.—To discuss the amended draft of the Poisons Regulations submitted by the Health Department. The President introduced the subject under discussion, and said that the Pharmacy Board had already dealt with those regulations which affected the Board. Mr. Mackay thought that the subject should not be discussed until the Department had deleted the clauses dealing with dispensing. In this he was supported by Mr. Forbes. Mr. Park explained the attitude of the Board to the regulations. The President said that, notwithstanding the remarks of Messrs. Mackay and Forbes, he was of opinion the draft should be discussed. Mr. Mackay then withdrew his opposition. Each regulation was dealt with seriatim, as follows:—

Poisons Schedule, No. 1, First Part.—

Cannabis Indica.—Add to the wording of the draft, "or other preparations for the treatment of corns."

Poisons Regulations, No. 1, Second Part.—To read: "Chloroform, preparations of."

Regulation 2.—Resolved that the additional provisos be not accepted, viz., those dealing with dispensers in public institutions, and nurses.

Regulation 6.—Resolved that this should read as follows:—"Provided that the foregoing restrictions shall not apply to sales made to colleges, scientific and public institutions, or to Government departments, on the written order of the superintendent or official in immediate charge thereof."

Regulation 11.—Delete the words, "nor shall any other word on the label be written in red letters."

Regulation 12.—Delete the same words. The alternative in the draft should read: "Red on white ground."

Regulation 20.—The Council considers this regulation should be omitted, as previously recommended.

Regulations 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and Proviso "a" of Regulation 30, should be omitted altogether. If not omitted, the Council approve of the resolution passed by the Board.

Regulation 24.—Resolved to oppose this entirely.

Regulation 27.—Colour of label as in Regulation 12.

General Resolutions.—1. Proposed by Mr. Dent, and seconded by Mr. Mackay: "That this Council endorses the resolutions of the Board regarding the dispensing clauses, and protests against the additional clause re dispensers in public institutions and nurses in dispensary of medical practitioners." Carried.

2. "Resolved, on the motion of Mr. Mackay, seconded by Mr. Forbes: "That a letter be sent to the Home Secretary and to the Commissioner of Public Health, protesting strongly against the inclusion of the clause in the regulations referred to above."

3. Resolved, on the motion of Mr. Dent, seconded by Mr. Davies: "That a letter be sent to the B.M.A., calling attention to certain clauses relating to dispensing in the Poisons Regulations, relating to prescribing and dispensing, and asking them to send representatives to

a joint conference of the Medical Board, the B.M.A., the Pharmacy Board, and the Pharmaceutical Society, to discuss the matter." Resolved that the following persons be appointed a committee to act in all matters in connection with the Poisons Regulations:—The President (Mr. Lenehan), and Messrs. Mackay, Forbes and Lunn.

Meeting terminated.

Council meeting, October 16, 1919.

Attendance.—The President (Mr. R. Lenehan), and Messrs. T. J. F. Costin, Alex. Forbes, D. J. Clarke, R. C. Park, J. A. Minnis, T. J. Rutter, J. P. Davies, G. J. Mackay, H E. Crease and H. I. C. Dent.

Letters Inward.—From Mr. W. B. Rawlinson, enquiring as to the Council's connection with the King and Empire Alliance. Some discussion ensued regarding the political proclivities of this body. Any tendency towards politics was discountenanced by the Council, but, previous to withdrawing from association with this body, it was resolved that discussion be postponed until the next meeting. Meanwhile, the Council's delegates were requested to wait on the Secretary of the Alliance and inquire fully into its activities, and report to the Council; also that Mr. Rawlinson be informed of the resolution.

From Mrs. G. Heuer (Toowoomba), thanking the Council for its letter of sympathy on the death of her husband.

From Mr. V. Peterson, a telegram dealing with his visit to Brisbane on price-cutting the lines he handles. This matter was reported as settled.

Letters were received from Messrs. Elliott Bros. and Messrs. Taylor and Colledge, relating to a conference between members of the Society and wholesale firms, in which the writers took exception to one clause of the agreement arrived at, and stating that a further conference would be necessary. It was resolved that the matter be left in the hands of the Committee—Messrs. Lenehan, Dent, Haenke and Richardson.

Poisons Regulations.—A report was received from the Secretary on the present position of the Poisons Regulations. A letter was read from the Secretary of the B.M.A., intimating that that body had appointed Dr. A. Sutton to meet in conference with the Council, the Medical Board and the Pharmacy Board. Mr. Park, as President of the Pharmacy Board, sanctioned the reading of an opinion received through the Board's solicitors from counsel, on the regulations. The matter was left in the hands of the Standing Committee —Messrs. Lenehan, Mackay, Forbes and Lunn.

Federal Journal.—The Standing Committee reported on the position in relation to the *Federal Journal*, and were now awaiting the solicitor's opinion on certain questions submitted to him, particularly in relation to the form of company suggested. It was resolved that further action be left in the hands of the Committee, with full power to act.

Nomination as Member.—Mr. Arthur Edgar Molesworth, Charters Towers.

Election.—Mr. William Rowan Dodds, F.S. Dispensary, Ipswich, was elected as a member.

Financial Statement for September.—This was presented by the Treasurer, and payments for the month were authorised.

Meeting terminated.

College of Pharmacy.

Committee meeting, November 13, 1919.

Present.—The Chairman (Mr. R. C. Park), and Messrs. R. Lenehan, H. I. C. Dent, J. C. Minnis, J. P. Davies, D. J. Clarke and H. E. Crease.

Inward Letters.—From Messrs. E. N. Symons, Rockhampton; J. P. J. Gordon, Rockhampton; R. G. Craig, Cairns, promising donations towards the College of Pharmacy Building Fund.

Financial.—The Treasurer presented the financial statement for the month, and several payments were sanctioned.

Examination Results.—The following persons were successful in passing the College Term-ending Examination in all subjects:—

Senior Standard.—Messrs. G. H. Griffin, A. L. S. Carpenter, H. V. Howe, V. G. Tickle, K. T. Kennedy, H. J. Neylan, C. E. Saunders, E. G. Holmes, J. M. Henry, I. Lee (Miss), M. C. Ellwood, E. H. Symons, G. Nolan, H. W. Irwin, N. J. McDermott, H. R. Lenehan and N. F. Coote.

Junior Division.—W. M. Fox, D. R. Fox, H. C. Thomas, W. A. Lenehan, R. M. Williams, and Miss I. N. Robinson.

Railway Concession to Students.—Several students reported that concessions on the railways had been refused. It was left to the Chairman to interview the Minister of Railways and have this matter rectified.

Vote of Congratulation to the Director.—Mr. Lenehan proposed, and Mr. J. P. Davies seconded, a vote of congratulation to the Director on the success of students during the session, and that the same be placed on the minutes. This was unanimously carried.

Payment of Examiners.—Mr. Park moved, and Mr. Lenehan seconded: "That an additional sum of £12/12/- be voted to the examiners who acted in the late examination, on account of the specially arduous duties they had to perform." Carried.

New Building.—The Chairman explained what had transpired at the last meeting of the Committee. He said that a circular had been sent out to a few of the chemists in Queensland, who were thought to be able to subscribe a considerable amount towards the Building Fund. It was resolved that a similar circular be sent to every chemist in Queensland, and that a special appeal be made to the students who had recently passed through the College of Pharmacy, who, in most cases, had expressed the desire to assist. The following were appointed a Special Committee to deal with the Building Scheme:—The Chairman (Mr. R. C. Park), the Treasurer (Mr. R. Lenehan), the Secretary (Mr. R. C. Cowley), and Messrs. J. P. Davies and H. E. Crease.

Annual Distribution of Prizes.

The annual distribution of prizes and certificates to the successful students at the College of

Pharmacy took place on November 6 at the Pharmacy Board room, Elizabeth-street. There was a good attendance, and the Chairman of the College Committee (Mr. R. C. Park) occupied the chair. The Minister for Public Instruction (Mr. J. Huxham) presented the prizes.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said in Mr. Huxham they had an old friend, and they much appreciated the kindness shown to them whilst he occupied the position of Home Secretary. The college had had a very in-and-out career, but was now established on a firm basis. The success of the college was due to the teacher and the tact displayed by him. The college was lucky in obtaining the services of such a teacher as Mr. R. C. Cowley. Their success was also due in a great measure, to Mr. Huxham, who succeeded in placing on the statute book the Pharmacy Act of 1917, and they considered they owed him a deep debt of gratitude. (Applause.) They now wanted the Government, if possible, to grant them a subsidy of £500. They were also now desirous of obtaining a college building of their own, and they hoped the Government would help them in that direction also. The present Government had done good in the way of looking after the public health, and they hoped the Minister would do all he could to place on the statute book a good Medical Act. They felt that their college was the best of its kind in Australia, and he would go further, and say that there was no better college for the training of pharmaceutical students in any part of the world. (Applause.)

Mr. Huxham, on rising to present the prizes, congratulated them on the success of the college, and said although he could not promise all that the Chairman had asked for, they could feel certain of his assistance in any direction in which he could help them. The great progress which the college had made made them very hopeful for the future. He expressed the hope that they would be able to get a larger building. The profession was important to the community, and he wished it all the good it deserved. (Applause.) He then proceeded to present the medals.

The following were the prize winners:—Organic Chemistry, G. R. Griffin; Botany, Miss I. A. Lee; Chemistry Theory, Miss I. A. Lee; Pharmacy Theory, H. J. Neylan; Materia Medica, E. H. Symons; Chemistry, Practical, H. J. Neylan; Dispensing, E. G. Holmes; Pharmacy, Galenical, V. G. Tickle; Highest Marks in Examination, H. J. Neylan; Manufacture of Chemicals, A. L. S. Carpenter; Best All Round Student, Miss I. A. Lee.

South Australia.

Pharmacy Board of South Australia.

Meeting held at Adelaide, November 6, 1919.

Present.—Mr. E. F. Gryst (President) in the chair, Messrs. M. C. Moore, H. V. Moore, W. H. Porter, J. W. Snook, A. E. Hustler and Registrar. Apology received from Mr. R. O. Fox.

November Examinations.—Registrar reported that all arrangements were complete, and that he had received in all 47 entries. The president's action in instructing the Registrar to receive a preliminary entry which arrived from the country late was endorsed.

Correspondence.—From Allen Brooke, requesting exemption from preliminary on ground of having passed examinations of Australian Corps, Central School, France. Mr. W. H. Porter moved, and Mr. M. C. Moore seconded—"That the Registrar ascertain whether this examination is recognised by the Adelaide University." Carried.

From Returned Soldiers' Association, asking the Board to consider the request of C. B. Nalty for a modification of his examinations. Resolved—"That the Registrar inform the R.S.A. that the Board regrets it has no power to accede to the request."

From Birks Chemist Ltd., re Apprentice D. D. Magarey's termination of apprenticeship. Mr. J. W. Snook moved, and Mr. H. V. Moore seconded—"That the letter be referred back for further information." Carried.

From Birks Chemist Ltd., re registration of indenture of Apprentice Howard. Mr. H. V. Moore moved, and Mr. J. W. Snook seconded—"That, owing to the exceptional circumstances, the Registrar be instructed to register same." Carried.

Dispensing Examination.—Mr. Porter opened a discussion on the fact that candidates for Final Examinations were working under an unfair disadvantage owing to no set syllabus being put before them for study. Mr. Porter was heartily thanked for bringing forward the matter, and it was resolved—"That a committee, consisting of Messrs. E. F. Gryst, M. C. Moore, H. V. Moore and W. H. Porter, be appointed to revise the whole final syllabus."

Indentures.—The Registrar reported the transfer of indentures of Len. G. Woodland from H. F. Stedman, North Adelaide, to L. G. Folland, Hindley-street, Adelaide.

The Board adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

Council meeting held at Adelaide, November 6, 1919.

Present.—Mr. M. C. Moore (president) in the chair, and Messrs. E. F. Gryst, R. E. Guenther, J. W. Snook, W. H. Porter, A. E. Hustler and Secretary. Apologies were received from Messrs. R. O. Fox and H. V. Moore.

Preliminary Examination.—Mr. E. F. Gryst moved, Mr. J. W. Snook seconded—"That, with a view to encouraging young people to sit for the Preliminary Examination under the Board, the Society undertake to circularise the colleges and high schools prior to each examination, notifying dates of entries." Carried.

Correspondence.—A letter was received from Mr. W. H. Baker, tendering resignation owing to his having retired from business. Mr. E. F. Gryst moved, and Mr. R. E. Guenther seconded—"That the resignation be accepted with deep regret, and that the secretary write Mr. Baker thanking him

for his many years' service as a member of the Board, Council and as an examiner." Carried.

Federal Journal.—A letter was received from Mr. C. L. Butchers, asking for three members to be appointed as members of the company to control the *Federal Journal*, one of them to be appointed a director and chairman of the Local Board.

Mr. A. E. Hustler moved, and Mr. J. W. Snook seconded—"That Messrs. M. C. Moore, E. F. Gryst and W. H. Porter be the three members of the company." Carried.

Mr. E. F. Gryst moved, and Mr. W. H. Porter seconded—"That Mr. M. C. Moore be appointed director and chairman of the Local Board." Carried.

Lord Mayor of Adelaide.—Mr. R. E. Guenther called attention to the fact that the first gentleman to receive the honoured title as Lord Mayor of Adelaide (Mr. C. R. J. Glover) was an erstwhile pharmacist and member of the Society. On the motion of Mr. Guenther, seconded by Mr. Porter, it was resolved that a letter of congratulation be sent to Mr. Glover.

Finance Statement to date was read and adopted, and accounts were passed for payment amounting to £5/4/3.

The meeting then adjourned.

Tasmania.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The Board met at Hobart on October 20.

Present.—M. Rushton (President), J. T. Weaver, H. T. Gould, H. Sidwell and the Registrar.

Apologies were received for the absence of Messrs. W. B. Drake and T. James.

Poisons Act.—A letter was received from a Launceston chemist to the effect that an inspector had called, insisting upon poisons being kept in a cupboard under lock and key. Registrar's letter to the Commissioner of Police, pointing out that evidently the inspector had misinterpreted the Act, was read and approved.

Pharmacy Act.—Registrar reported that the firm referred to in last minutes had withdrawn Rexona from sale. A case of alleged contravention of the Act was dealt with.

Pharmaceutical Register.—Registrar reported having certified to the photograph of Mr. J. A. Toplis, in accordance with the Queensland bye-law.

A letter was received from the New Zealand Registrar, to the effect that Mr. J. Hatch's qualification for registration in New Zealand was recorded as follows:—"Chemist and druggist at Invercargill from June, 1863, to 1881." He admitted that, in the case of Tasmania, the qualification for registration under the reciprocal agreement is the Final Examination.

An application was received from T. L. Green for registration in Tasmania, his qualification being the Victorian Board's Final Examination of 1903. Certificate of identity and registration certificate were presented, but his diploma, it was pointed out, was packed up in Melbourne. The necessary fees had been paid. Resolved to dispense with the production of the diploma, provided that he makes the necessary statutory declaration.

H. W. De Gruchy notified change of address from Cygnet, Tasmania, to Pyramid, Victoria.

G. W. McGrath and F. M. Williams.—Report was received from the Police Department to the effect that the former had removed to Burnie, and the latter to Ulverstone.

Indentures.—Miss L. A. Stephenson to J. H. Lithgow. Application was received for transfer to A. J. Beaumont of these indentures, and, it was pointed out, the date of the commencement was November 22, 1915, and not the date noted on the deed by the Board, viz., January 24, 1916. The deed was produced, and it was resolved that the necessary alteration be made to comply with the request of Mr. Beaumont; that is to say, that November 22, 1915, be acknowledged as the date of the commencement.

F. J. Fitzpatrick to L. J. Abra.—Notice was received from Mr. Abra of the return of his apprentice on September 1, from Mr. Widdowson's pharmacy. Registrar was instructed to note the return in the register.

Examinations.—A letter was received from Miss N. M. Gilmour, asking for permission to sit for her Final Examination in December, notwithstanding the fact that her indentures did not expire until January 11, 1920, and that she will not have attained the age of twenty-one years. Resolved to accede to her request, provided she does not receive her certificate until after the expiration of her indentures and the date of her 21st birthday. A letter was received from A. J. Walkley, asking to be exempted from the Preliminary Examination by reason of his having been four years on active military service. Registrar was instructed to inform him that the Board regrets not having the power to grant the request.

Amended Regulations.—These, it was reported, had been finally approved by the Crown Solicitor, and had been sent on to the Chief Secretary to be gazetted.

Great Britain and Ireland.—Copy of cable sent to the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, re apothecaries' assistants, and Registrar's letter on the same subject, were read and approved. A letter was received from the Registrar of the Dublin Society, intimating that the law giving power of reciprocity to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain does not extend to Ireland, and intimating that it was the intention of the Council to again seek for the necessary power.

Finance.—Accounts amounting to £5/7/- were passed for payment.

Seventh Annual Report of the Directors of PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED, For the Year 1918-19.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

In presenting the Seventh Annual Report to the Company, the Directors desire to again record their appreciation of the generous support which pharmacists generally have given to the P.D.L. movement during the past year.

Election of Office-Bearers. — At the first meeting of Directors after the last annual meeting, Mr. F. Buckhurst was re-elected President, Mr. G. E. Gulliver Vice-President. Mr. F. W. White was elected Hon. Treasurer. Mr. C. L. Butchers has continued to act as General Secretary.

Membership.—At the end of the first financial year the total membership stood at 394. This number increased from 441 in 1914 to 601 in 1917. The membership now stands at 635, composed as follows:—

New South Wales	186
Victoria	329
Queensland	59
South Australia	29
Western Australia	32
Total	635

Claims for Damages.—Three claims were dealt with during the year. Two of these were settled for small amounts. In the third case the matter was taken to court, and the plaintiff was awarded £150. Costs amounted to £80. This amount was paid by the insurance company. In connection with the death of an elderly gentleman, owing to an alleged mistake in supplying heroin instead of barbituric acid, the directors engaged leading counsel to watch the case at the inquest which was held. This case occasioned considerable anxiety, as it involved a subsequent charge in the Criminal Court against an employee in the service of the pharmacist in whose pharmacy the mistake occurred. In view of the possibility of a civil claim, certain evidence was collected, but as further proceedings were not instituted, it became unnecessary to make use of this.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised how valuable the Association is in dealing with claims at an early stage. In the two cases above referred to, had they gone to court they would have been the cause of a lot of worry and annoyance to the individual pharmacist. Whilst the directors had no doubt they could have successfully resisted the claim in the first case, it is certain that some damages would have been awarded in the second case. Prompt and immediate notification of a suspected claim is therefore essential if the case is to be handled successfully.

The Directors desire also to point out that, under the Articles of Association, the Company is not responsible for any loss or injury caused by the wilful act of a member or any of his assistants, nor for gross negligence. Each member is also required to take all reasonable precautions to prevent errors, and to strictly comply with the Pharmacy and Poisons Laws.

Legal Matters.—A larger number than usual of legal questions was dealt with by the company's solicitor during the year. Amongst the matters the directors were asked to advise were the following:—

Ruling by Factories Department that soda-fountains in chemists' shops must not be kept open after 8 p.m.

Question of privilege in the case of a pharmacist refusing to disclose the contents of a prescription for a venereal case in connection with certain legal proceedings that had been instituted.

Landlord and tenancy agreement in re the right of the tenant to claim fixtures and fittings erected at his cost.

Mortgage transaction where the payment of interest due on a certain date had been overlooked, involving automatically a heavier interest charge.

Claim against a pharmacist who laid poisoned wheat in his yard, into which some cows strayed and were poisoned.

Dispute with a New South Wales manufacturing firm and a pharmacist with regard to a charge made for carriage of goods. This matter was satisfactorily adjusted.

A case in which a member claimed a refund of legal charges incurred by him; the directors decided that no refund could be made on the ground that three years had elapsed since the expenses were incurred and the date of the claim.

Mt. Gambier U.F.S. Dispensary.—The directors decided to assist in connection with this case, and the secretary visited Mt. Gambier and Adelaide during July to confer with the South Australian Board and investigate the conditions obtaining at Mt. Gambier. Evidence

of trading with the public and using the title of "chemist" was secured, and this has been placed in counsel's hands. A writ has been issued against the dispensary in the name of the Attorney-General and Harold Victor Moore, the local P.D.L. secretary, who is joined as relator in the case. A statement of defence has been filed by the dispensary. The case, which is of interest to pharmacists throughout Australia, will come on shortly for hearing in the South Australian Supreme Court.

Price-Fixing Orders.—Mr. Gulliver and the secretary interviewed the Chief Prices Commissioner in respect to the maximum retail price of arsenic. As the result of these representations the regulation was amended so as to exclude small quantities from its scope.

Alleged "Profiteering."—The directors gave careful consideration to several charges of "profiteering" on the part of pharmacists. Some of these allegations appeared in the daily press, and others were communicated direct. In each case the complaint was inquired into, and only in one instance was a charge made which appeared to the directors excessive. Representations were made to the pharmacist concerned, who accepted the directors' ruling and refunded portion of the amount charged.

Sales By a Dispensary.—A complaint having been received that a suburban dispensary was exceeding its powers in selling to the public, the directors took action in the matter. The secretary was instructed to personally interview those concerned, and as the result of his representations an assurance was received that the practice complained of would be discontinued.

Federal Journal.—The directors decided to support the proposal to establish a Federal Journal of Pharmacy. Messrs. F. Buckhurst and G. E. Gulliver represented the company at the inter-State Journal Conference, held in Melbourne in January, 1919.

Reserve Fund.—The sum of £62/10/- was added to the Reserve Fund during the year, making the total £862/10/-. A special reserve has been created to meet anticipated legal expenses.

Commissions.—Total receipts from commissions on insurance business amounted to £219/17/4, compared with £189/18/3 last year, £173/10/10 in 1917-18; £165/18/8 in 1916-17, and £130/1/6 during 1915-16.

Finance.—Audited financial statements of all the branches are included in this report. In addition to the reserve fund of £862/10/- is a balance to the credit of the general fund of £588/19/10. After deducting liabilities, the balance of assets over liabilities stands at £426/9/10, exclusive of the reserve fund, £862/10/-, and the special reserve of £100.

Directors' Meetings.—Nine meetings of the directors were held during the year, the attendance being as follows:—Messrs. F. Buckhurst, 8; G. Francis, 4; G. E. Gulliver, 8; E. E. Malyon, 5; H. J. Mewkill, 2; D. Rankin, 6; F. W. White, 9; C. C. Wallis (elected February, 1919), 5.

General.—Friendly relations have been maintained between kindred bodies in all the States. Matters necessitating consultation with the various bodies in the other States have from time to time arisen, and in connection with these the greatest amount of co-operation has been forthcoming. The directors have continued to supply each member with a copy of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" each month.

Annual Meeting.—The seventh annual meeting of the Company will be held on Wednesday, 26th November, 1919, at 8.30 p.m., as per notice herewith, when the business set out in the agenda paper will be transacted.

We are, yours faithfully,

For and on behalf of the Board,

FRANK BUCKHURST, Chairman.
C. L. BUTCHERS, Secretary.

Dated at Melbourne, 24th October, 1919.

Annual Report of the New South Wales Branch.

My directors have much pleasure in reporting to you the progress of the Company for the past twelve months.

Membership.—During the year 12 new members were admitted, and there is every indication that the benefits of the Company are being recognised by pharmacists, and that the next year will produce even greater increases in membership.

Finance.—The statement of receipts and disbursements for the year, which we present herewith, shows many increases in receipts, as follows:—

Subscriptions for this year were £85/10/-, as against £56/10/- for the previous year. Entrance fees, £12, as compared with £4.

Although the commissions received during this year were approximately £7 less than the previous period, the amount earned is actually about the same, there being certain deductions made by the Sydney Fire Office this year for over-payment in the previous year.

The total receipts for the period under review, excluding insurance premiums remitted to the Sydney Fire Office, is £168/0/7, as compared with £131/6/9 for last year.

Turning to the contra side of the account it will be observed that the Company has been run at a decreased cost of £9/4/1, the expenses

being (exclusive of remittances of amounts collected) £95/12/11, as compared with £104/17/- for the previous period.

The state of the finances at the close of the year is as follows:—

Cash in bank and in hand . .	£131	1	4
Investments in Commonwealth War Loans at 4½ per cent., maturing 1927	100	0	0

Making a total surplus of £231/1/4, as compared with £171/6/8 last year.

Defence.—During the year the Company was called upon to defend one of its members from action for damages, and although valuable evidence was collected from many sources, which, had the case gone to court, our solicitor advised, would have given us the verdict, the Sydney Fire Office considered a compromise the safer course to take, and this was eventually effected, and the matter adjusted.

Members have continued to avail themselves of free legal advice in connection with their business, and have been well satisfied that the Company has rendered them good service in this respect.

The Future.—Your directors desire to emphasise that valuable service can be rendered to the Company by its members placing their fire and accident insurance with the Sydney Fire Office, as the commissions on same help the revenue and strengthen the position of the Company. Also it is hoped that every member will interest himself in the effort to increase the membership, it being needless to dilate upon the mutual benefits which a large membership gives to a co-operative concern, such as the Company is, involving the matter of insurance.

For and on behalf of the directors,

H. D. B. COX, Chairman.
L. J. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Annual Report of the South Australian Branch.

The local committee has found it necessary to hold several meetings during the past 12 months, owing to the fact that it has been actively engaged with the very important work of the proposed case against the Mt. Gambier Dispensary.

The committee is pleased to report that it has been successful in inducing the Hon. the Attorney-General to allow his name to be used as plaintiff in the case. A writ was issued by our solicitors, Messrs. Glyn, Parsons, McEwin and Napier, against this dispensary, calling upon them to answer various claims, and the defence to same has been received from the solicitors to the dispensary, Messrs. Isbister, Hayward, Magarey and Finlayson.

The local committee has received most generous and liberal support from the Victorian branch in connection with this case, and expresses its most hearty thanks and appreciation to the Central Board for its help. The members of the Pharmaceutical Society in S.A. have been asked to subscribe towards the costs of this case, and are responding liberally.

The membership of this branch has remained the same, viz., 29. The personnel of the local committee has altered slightly. Mr. M. C. Moore, on his elevation to the Presidency of the Pharmaceutical Society, was elected president of S.A. branch, the late president (Mr. W. H. Porter) retaining a seat on the governing body.

It has not been found necessary, fortunately, to make a call on the funds during the year, under the terms of its indemnity policy.

A visit was paid to this State by the general secretary (Mr. C. L. Butchers), and the committee was pleased to have an opportunity of discussing with him some of the more important details in connection with the Mount Gambier case.

There is nothing to report on the financial aspect, as all fees are paid direct to the Head Office and the Adelaide Fire Office respectively.

M. C. MOORE, President.
H. V. MOORE, Secretary.

Annual Report of the West Australian Branch.

Local work has been confined to matters of routine, but the directors are available at any time to deal with more serious matters should such arise.

No necessity arose to make a call on the funds during the year.

As will be seen from the financial statement appended herewith, the credit balance of the branch has advanced from £87 to £99/15/-.

The membership list has been revised, and is published herewith. One member resigned during the year, and three new members joined.

The P.D.L. is an organisation which every pharmacist should belong to for his own protection. The advantage of having a body of directors available when required to handle claims cannot be over-estimated, and it is hoped that during the year the membership will be considerably increased.

A. L. TILLY, President.
E. MAYHEW, Secretary.

PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED.

Statements of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended 30th September, 1919 (Victoria and South Australia).

Dr.			Cr.		
To Balance		£157 11 8	By Salaries and Wages		£84 6 0
„ Application Fees		29 0 0	„ Legal Charges		5 5 0
„ Subscriptions (1918-19)	£98 10 0		„ Printing, Stationery and Books		7 18 9
(1919-20)	77 10 0		„ Annual Reports		5 5 0
		176 0 0	„ Supply of Journals to Members	£127 13 9	
„ Commission		147 6 0	Less Remitted by New South Wales Branch	21 0 0	
„ Insurance Premiums		325 16 6			106 13 9
„ Melbourne Fire Office		5 0 0	„ Stamps, Exchange and Petty Cash		15 0 0
„ Interest—			„ Premiums, Melbourne Fire Office, 1918-1919	167 7 0	
War Loan	29 10 0		1919-1920	158 9 6	
State Savings Bank	4 16 3				325 16 6
Commonwealth Savings Bank	1 10 11		„ Fidelity Guarantee		1 2 6
		35 17 2	„ Auditors' Fees		4 9 0
			„ Income Taxes		17 13 6
			„ Telephone		6 15 5
			„ Travelling Expenses		18 14 6
			„ Special Indemnity Policies		15 0 0
			„ Cheque Book		0 2 6
			„ Reserve Fund		62 10 0
			„ Balance		199 18 11
		£876 11 4			£876 11 4

Reserve Fund for Year ended 30th September, 1919.

To Balance, 30th September, 1918	£800 0 0	By Balance, 30th September, 1919	£862 10 0
„ Appropriation from General Funds	62 10 0		
	£862 10 0		£862 10 0

Balance Sheet as at 30th September, 1919.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.		
Reserve Fund, invested as per contra	£862 10 0	Reserve Fund Investments—		
Subscriptions paid in advance	77 10 0	State Savings Bank	£115 11 11	
Special Reserve to meet anticipated Legal Expenses	100 0 0	Commonwealth Savings Bank	46 18 1	
Balance, 30th September, 1919	426 9 10	War Loan Bonds	700 0 0	
				£862 10 0
		General Fund—		
		Bank of Australasia, Melbourne	199 18 11	
		Commercial Banking Company, Sydney	130 14 4	
		Queensland National Bank	158 4 7	
		Western Australian Bank	99 15 0	
		Cash in Hand, N.S.W.	0 7 0	
				588 19 10
		Office Furniture		15 0 0
	£1466 9 10			£1466 9 10

I, Charles Leslie Butchers, Secretary of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited, do solemnly and sincerely declare—

That the Reserve Fund, amounting to £862/10/-, is invested as shown in the accompanying statement.

That the accompanying Statement and Balance Sheet of the Company is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true in every particular.

The names, addresses and occupations of the persons who are Directors of the Company at the date of this Statement are:—Frank Buckhurst, of Melbourne, Pharmaceutical Chemist; George William Francis, of Melbourne, Pharmaceutical Chemist; George Ekins Gulliver, of Melbourne, Pharmaceutical Chemist; Edwin Enoch Malyon, of Ballarat, Pharmaceutical Chemist; Henry James Mewkill, of St. Arnaud, Pharmaceutical Chemist; Duncan Rankin, of Elsternwick, Pharmaceutical Chemist; Charles Cuthbert Wallis, of Toorak, Pharmaceutical Chemist; and Frederick William White, of Melbourne, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act of Parliament of Victoria rendering persons making a false declaration punishable for wilful and corrupt perjury.

Declared at Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, this 22nd day of October, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

C. L. BUTCHERS, Secretary.

Before me. W. E. PEARCEY, a Commissioner of the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria, for taking Affidavits.

I beg to report that I have audited the accounts of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited for the year ended 30th September, 1919 (the assets and liabilities of the branches being taken on the certificates of the local secretaries and auditors), and that in my opinion the balance-sheet is properly drawn up, and exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the Company. I have

further to report that I have been supplied with all the information and explanations that I have required.

THOMAS WOODWARD, F.C.P.A., Auditor.

Melbourne, 22nd October, 1919.

We, Frank Bucklurst and Frederick William White, of Melbourne, being Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited, do hereby certify that, in our opinion, the above Balance-Sheet is properly drawn up and exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs.

Dated at Melbourne this 22nd day of October, 1919.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

F. BUCKHURST, } Directors.
F. W. WHITE, }

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH, 36 MOORE STREET, SYDNEY.

Statement of Receipts and Payments from 16th September, 1918. to 15th September, 1919.

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
To Balance Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd., Elizabeth-street, Sydney, brought forward 16th September, 1918		£70 6 8		By Entrance Fees, remitted to Head Office			£12 0 0
,, Entrance Fees		12 0 0		,, Office Rent and Secretary	£52 0 0		
,, Subscriptions	£85 10 0			,, "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy"	21 0 0		
,, Exchange on Cheques	0 9 6			,, Postages and Petties	7 15 11		
,, Interest on War Loan Bonds	6 15 0			,, Insurance—Sydney Fire Office Ltd.	5 0 0		
,, Commission on Insurances—Sydney Fire Office Ltd.	63 6 1			,, Typing	4 16 0		
		£156 0 7		,, Legal Expenses	2 4 0		
		£238 7 3		,, Stationery	1 15 0		
,, Insurance Premiums, collected on behalf of Sydney Fire Office Ltd.		8 2 6		,, Exchange and Bank Charges	1 2 0		
		£246 9 9				95 12 11	
						£107 12 11	
				,, Insurance Premiums, remitted to Sydney Fire Office Ltd		8 2 6	
						£115 15 5	
				,, Balance, Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd., Elizabeth-street, Sydney		130 14 4	
		£246 9 9				£246 9 9	

Financial Statement as at 15th September 1919.

Cash—		
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd., Elizabeth-street, Sydney	£130 14 4	
Petty Cash on Hand	0 7 0	
Commonwealth War Loan, at 4½ per cent.	100 0 0	
	£231 1 4	

36 Moore-street, Sydney,
10th October, 1919.

L. J. THOMPSON, F.A.I.A., F.A.I.S.,
Secretary.

We hereby certify that we have audited the Books and Vouchers of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd., New South Wales Branch, and that the above Statements are correct and in accordance therewith.

Eldon Chambers,
92b Pitt-street, Sydney.

W. PERCIVAL MINELL & CO.,
Auditors.

QUEENSLAND BRANCH.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, October 1st, 1918. to September 30th, 1919.

To Balance, 30th September, 1918	£132 19 8		By Secretary's Salary	£15 15 0	
,, Subscriptions	32 10 0		,, Premium, Special P.D.L. Policy	4 0 0	
,, Commissions	9 5 3		,, Postages	1 4 8	
,, Interest	4 3 11		,, Exchange	0 8 7	
,, State Insurance Refund	0 10 0		,, Balance at Bank	158 4 7	
,, Exchange	0 4 0				
	£179 12 10			£179 12 10	

Balance Sheet.

Balance at Bank	£158 4 7		Application Fees due Head Office	£71 6 6	
Outstanding Subscriptions, £10/10/-, estimated to yield	5 10 0		Balance, 30/9/19	92 8 1	
	£163 14 7			£163 14 7	

Examined and found correct.
Brisbane, 13th October, 1919.

GEO. W. WARD,
Hon. Auditor.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Financial Statement for the Year ending 30th September, 1919.

Dr.			Cr.		
30/9/19.			By Clerical Work, Petties, Printing and all Expenses	£5 5 0	
To Balance W.A. Bank	£87 0 0		,, Premiums, M.F.O.	27 0 0	
,, Entrance Fees	3 0 0		,, Balance W.A. Bank, 29/9/19	99 15 0	
,, Subscriptions	15 0 0				
,, Premiums	27 0 0				
	£132 0 0			£132 0 0	

Bank Certificate herewith.
EDWARD MAYHEW, Secretary.

Examined and found correct.
J. B. GEORGE, Treasurer.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

VICTORIA.

Adler, A. H.
Aumont, A. W.
Altson, Dora
Attwood, G. F.
Anderson, J. A.
Andrew, W. H.
Andrew, F. W.
Andrew, G. R.
Atkinson, C. D.
Angwin, Eileen

Bain, A. R.
Blackstock, Geo. G.
Blackburn, John F.
Brady, Fred. H. R.
Buckhurst, F.
Bilton, A. E.
Baird, Samuel
Barnes, J. J.
Beresford, F. H.
Bailey, A. R.
Battarbee, M. R.
Bell, Alexander
Barker, John
Beck, W. H.
Barnard, F. G. A.
Boothman, C. A.
Bartleman, G. H.
Bird, H. E. S.
Black, J. W. C.
Barcham, J. N.
Blake, S. H.
Bloore, F. W.
Blackie, James
Bendelack, C. F. A.
Buzza, T. H.
Ballantyne, J. M.
Boully, J.
Barker, L.
Barnes, J. J.
Bristow, John
Bignell, Margaret A.
Beddome, Ruby W.
Bailey, H. E.
Browne, C. V.
Burrows, S. A.

Carroll, M.
Clarkson, H. W. H.
Champion, John
Cochran, J. W.
Cox, Joseph
Church, E. T.
Cocking, J. J.
Cornell, W. H.
Cathcart, P. C.
Cheshire, F.
Cossar, D. A.
Cooper, T. E.
Corson, N.
*Cowper, W. J. S.
Charles, R. E.
Cornu, Fredk.
Clyne, R. H.
Casley, A. E.
Cooper, F. H.
Cole, G. M. J.
Challman, H. O.
Coakley, R. J.
Cunningham, J. J.
Corson, R. S.
Cheesman, R.
Coombs, E.
Craven, A. T.
Cameron, A. R.

Davis, Henry
Darken, A. M.
Dickson, T. A.
Daintree, Ernest

Damyon, F.
Davis, W. J.
Dougall, W. B.
Digby, John
Dyte, H. C.
Denby, Wm.
Dartnell, B. P.
Dyer, W. S.
Dyer, M. J.

Evans, David
Eva, A. E.
Elphick, H. E.
Every, F. W.
Eagles, F. T.
Eyval, T. B.

Fox, John E.
Farrer, B.
Fisher, E. L.
Florance, John W.
Francis, George
*Francis, R. P.
Fleay, W. H.
Fraser, J. W.
Foster, R. K.
Flack, C. H.
Foster, T. B.

Garrick, Joseph
Gabriel, C. J.
Gardiner, Thomas
Gulliver, G. E.
Goode, J. H.
Gilbert, F. W.
Guenther, F. A.
Gough, F. H.
Gill, George
Gough, W. F. B.
Gawne, T. A.
Green, T. L.
Graves, C. A.
*Goodman, D. H.
Gordon, W. A.
Grounds, Elsie E. M.

Hudson, G. C.
Howitt, W. H.
Hadden, A. C.
Hembrow, C.
Heath, A. H.
Hill, J. J.
Hope, Kathleen L.
Hislop, James
Hynes, R. P.
Harris, J. W.
Hendry, P. M.
Hughes, R. O.
Henshall, S. H.
Huntsman, C. S.
Harvie, R. J.
Holdsworth, R. E.
Hiscock, A. H.

Iliffe, Wm. S.
Imes, C. G.

Jones, T. R.
Jewkes, W. M.
Jones, A. L. W.
Jenkins, A. J.
Jones, T. B.
Jacobson, E.

Kruse, J. A.
Koch, Leo. A.
Kernot, W. C.
King, John
King, G. P.
Kilgour, J. H.
Keig, H. B.

Leete, E. H.
Lee, Frederick
Langsford, L. C.
Lalor, A. G.
Leckie, Robert
Landmann, Max
Lakeland, T. A.
Lawson, O. J.
Llewellyn, John
London, W. A.
Lock, A. S.
Lay, H. A.
Loughnan, C. T.
Lewis, E. J.
Lakeland, J. H.
London, Harry
Lewis, B. G.
Long, Walter
Lay, Leslie
Longmore, C. F.
Lemmon, H. N.
Laurance, Thos. A.
Lalor, V. S.

Murray, H. J.
Mann, Henry H. W.
Mewkill, H. J.
Maxwell, R. W.
Murphy, J. R. V.
Markham, Walter
Murton, L. M.
Molloy, J. M.
Morrow, Samuel
Markham, Wallace
Murie, Alex.
Malyon, E. E.
Mann, T. H.
Musther, N. G.
Maughan, John
Mitchell, Geo.
Mercer, Wm., Junr.
Martell, H. M.
Moloney, S.
Marshall, I. A.
Morieson, V. G.
McClelland, E. C.
McKean, R. R.
McSwiney, John
McLean, Oliver E.
McGibony, A. W.
McIlwaine, J. G.
McMullin, Robt.
Madge, A. W. J.
Moore, Francis A.

Newman, F.
Nicholas, G. R. R.
Nash, M.
Netherway, G. S.

Ogg, A. L.
Owen, E. G.
O'Halloran, H. J.
Ogle, J. F.
Owen, A. H.
O'Donnell, L.
Oaten, F. E.
O'Donoghue, Jeremiah

Pedley, J. W. B.
Pickford, J. C.
Pardey, N. M.
*Parry, F. T.
Pleasance, Geo.
Ponsford, A. E.
Pleasance, F. N.
Perry, F. J.
Perry, W. B.
Palmer, A. M.
Power, A. D.
Paulden, Henry
Pincus, Max
Pitt, N. G.

Rankin, Duncan
Richardson, A. J.
Raffan, R.
Richmond, H. H.
Rountree, J. H.
Retchford, Harold
Reeve, E. J.
Rundle, A. E.
Rushbrook, A. J.
Reid, W. B.

Skinner, A. G.
Sanders, J. T.
Stevenson, A.
*Sare, F. S.
Simpson, E.
Strover, W. G.
Stranks, W. W.
Sayle, T. A. C.
Sayle, C. J.
Sutcliffe, Harry
Scott, J. W.
Shaw, D.
Say, W. McCall
Sayer, A. E.
Smith, J. H.
Skewes, T. G.
Spiller, W. P.
Sobee, G. W.
Sambell, H. F.
Smith, J. W. O.
Spencer, A. J.
Skewes, C. T.
Steinthal, A. M.
Symonds, Henry

Thursfield, W.
Trembath, E.
Towl, Charles E.
Taite, James
Turner, T. E.
Torrance, J. T.
Thomson, W. E.
Taylor, H. B.
Taylor, W. A.
Taylor, F. J.
Taylor, A. E.
Thom, C.
Tait, D. J. B.
Thomas, H. F.
Tyler, F. R. (jnr.)
Tipping, Jas.
Tyler, T. R., Junr.

Uren, Frank
Utber, Percy S.
Ulrich, A. M. M.

Vale, W.
Vale, Arthur F. W.
Vale, Albert W. F.
Vail, H. H.

Whittle, E. E.
Wilkinson, R. W.
White, F. W.
Williams, W. D.
Wasley, J. E. R.
Walker, Jas. A. W.
Williams, W. J.
Whitehouse, J. W.
Wheeler, Phillip
Wade, C. E.
Wade, T. E.
Woodhouse, W. H.
Wallis, Chas.
Wallis, C. C.
Woodhouse, W. T.
Wheeler, H. W.
Whittle, Lilian M.
Wild, T. A.
Williams, P. T.
Williams, W. L.
Woolcott, J. N.
Wilks, Bernard
Whittle, A. W. L.
*Walters, H. B.
Westwood, Cyril
*Wilkinson, Louisa
Wheeler, H. S.
Watson, J.
Wood, F. J.
Whitney, W. U.
Wilmot, A. E.
Wallace, W. H.
Winch, P. J.
Williams, C. E.

Yelland, C. H. F.
Young, J. F.
Younger, R. S.

*Associate Members.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Ayres, E. A.
Andrews, T.
Attwater, C. M.
Alexander, J. A.

Best and Co.
Bulgin, W.
Brereton, R. G.
Baxter, W. H.
Blackie, R. H. C.
Burnett, H. R.
Bashford, F.
Benson, F. A.
Buch, D.
Butterfield, J. H.
Ball, A. S.
Buchanan, W.
Bennett, H.
Bradford, S. E.
Ballhausen, L. W.
Brand, A. E.
Brennan, H. T. C.
Belcher, P. O.
Burke, E. E.
Burgess, R. E. B.

Constable, J. H.
Cox and Joscelyne
Cunuynghame, S. C.
Cook, W. E.
Cambourne, P.
Cavanaugh & Co., C. J.
Challoner, F.
Campbell, G.
Clemesha, H. C.
Curtis, M.
Cornell, V. J.
Cains, R. H.

Dash & Co., A. C.
Dick, T. H.
Duval, F. W.
Donald, R. C.
Dodd, A.
Dinsmore, G. A. R.
Duncan, G. L.

Ellis, G. S.
Edmund's Pharmacy
Evans, R. R.
Emert, F. W.

Evans, W. M.
Edwards, N.

Friedlieb, R. C.
Fogarty, M. P. J.
Fleck's Pharmacy
Farr, A.
Franca, W.
Foot, J. H.

Gray, F. P. J.
Gray, L. A.
Gabriel, T. A.
Grossman, C. S. S.
Gayfer, S. W.
Gabriel, A. M.
Godfrey, O. P.
Greentree, A. G.
Glover, H. C. F.
Glazier, R. L.
Geary, J. J.

Henderson, J. L.
Haynes, J.
Hart, E.
Hart, A.
Hewlett, L. E.
Heap, E. A.
Hislop, G. R.
Hargrave, M.
Hamilton, D.
Harvey, N.
Hansen, J. E.
Harrison, H. R.

Inglis, J. D.
Ings, E. F.
Irvine, T. A.

Johnstone, V. D.
Johnston, T. H.
Johnston, F. W.

King, A. R.
King, A., Senr.
Keith, Mrs. G.
Kesterton, W. H. J.
Kiernan's Pharmacy
Kissick, H. H.

Lloyd, F.

Lofburg, O. H.
Lee, I. A.
Lillyman, C.
Lane, J. G.
Lynch, J. G.
Lasker, J.
Lane, C. A.
Lane, V. A.
Luber, C. A.
Lancaster, G. E.

Mallam, C. J.
Manning, H. W.
Mackay, H. Jr.
Manning, E. A.
Meagher, M.
Martin, R. A. S.
Mallaby, G.
Moore, W. W.
Morton, A. E.
Mathew, E. L.
Mayhew, W. H.
Marks, R. G.
Matheson, R. A.
Morrow, A. E.
Mallam and Co.
Mitchell, J.
Moodie, P.
Mooy, F.
Marshall Bros.
Matthews, J. D., Junr.
McKimm, J. F.
McCarthy, P. J.
McCarthy Ltd., Hunter
McPhee, J. F.
McKellar, A.
McTiernan, J. P.

Nicholas, G. E.
Newman, A. H.
Nall, R. O.

Ottoway, S. C.
Park, W. S., Junr.
Price, H. C.
Pawley, G. C.
Pye, L. W.
Perry, G. H.
Poole, H.
Penrose, S. V.
Pidcock, T. E.

Penman, R. R.
Pye, J. D.

Redmond, H. G.
Roper, A. E.
Rogers, A.
Rushton, W. H.
Rodgers, S. H.

Sadler, A.
Stevens, J.
Swindale, T. P.
Stewart, J.
Sloper, F. E.
Schofield, E. C.
Sabiel, H. P.
Spy, A.
Simpson, B.
Solomon, L. V.
Somerville, W. J.
Solomon, D. T.

Townley, G. H.
Tucker, L.
Townley, J. T.
Turnbull, F. G.
Teale, W. H. A.
Taylor, J.
Tyerman, J. W.
Tingle, J. G.
Teale, W. V.

Urquhart, G. L.

Vesper, J. P.

West, C. H.
Williams, D. J.
Williams, T.
Warren, R. H.
Webster, C. F.
Ward's Pharmacy
Wilson, J. K.
Wadsworth, A.
Williams, W.
Warren, G. B.
Weymouth, A.
Watson, E. A.
Woolford, A. B.
Whittle, F. J. C.
Watt, R. B. W.
Wilson, Miss T.

QUEENSLAND.

Armati, C. V.

Burrell, B. L.
Boreham, H. J.

Cowell, S. G.
Crease, H. J.
Cray, Oswald P.
Crofts, Alfred
Costin, T. J. F.
Cowpe, J. W.
Collins, Wm.

Davies, Jas. P.
Davies, Wm.
Enright, L. C.
Elliot, C. McD.

Forbes, Alex.

Geddes, J.
Gordon, J. P. J.
Green, Wm. H.
Graham, T. A.
Green, Nat.

Holyoake, Wm. W.
Hughes, C. H.
Hodgson, Wm. R.

Irwin, L. S.

James, Richard

Little, Maud
Lunn, John
Luxton, C.
Lenehan, R.

Marshall, F. G.

Millar, J. F. H.
Minnis, J. C.
Marshall, G. W.
Martin, C.
Morris, J. F.
Mackay, Geo.
McKee, J. A.

Nott, W. A.

O'Reilly, A. W. H.
O'Reilly, F. P.

Park, R. C.
Page, G. J.
Pearce, M.

Rawlinson, W. H.
Ridgley, C.

Roggenkamp, O. W.

Spiers, C. S.
Simmonds, F. W.
Sampson, A. S.
Symonds, E. M.
Saunders, H. H.
Simmons, K. L.

Timbury, A. J.
Topping, N.
Thomas, H.

Ward, Geo. W.
Wilkinson, Jas.
Wilkinson, L.
Watson, W.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Baker, W. H.
Bevilaqua, H. G.
Binks, F. A.
Birk's Chemists' Ltd.
Burden, J. B.

Coudrey, J. E.
Cornish, G. P.

Davies, L. A.

Flint, C. B.
Frayne, A. J.
Fox, R. O.

Glover, H. E.
Glover, H.
Gryst, E. F.
Gryst, M. F.
Guenther, R. E.

Hoile, E.

Hustler, A. E.

Kirby, B.

Main & Son (C. Neville)
Males, W. R.
Moore, H. V.
Moore, M. C.
McMillan, S. H.

Patterson, Wm.

Porter, W. H.

Snook, J. W.
Stevens, J. P.

Young, F. M.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Allan, T. D. H.
Arnold, A. E.
Birks, J. N.
Baugh, R.
Collett, F. W.
Conway, C.
Cooper, J. G.
George, J. B.
Gulley, F. P.
Gilbert, E.
Gibson, F. E.
Green, R.
Howling, H. O.
Ick, F. H.
Kruger, O. G.
Lorman, F. T.
Lee, H. S.
Neale, F. H.
Parry, E.
Parkes, A. V.
Richardson, D. D.
Rowe, J.
Southee, F.
Scurlock, J.
Sagar, E. A.
Spencer, H. F.
Stewart, R. J.
Sargent, O. H.
Tilly, A. L.
Tindale, J. H.
Trouchet, A.

DIRECTORS:

VICTORIA.

Office.—360 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

Frank Buckhurst (Chairman). G. E. Gulliver (Vice Chairman).

F. W. White (Hon. Treasurer).

Geo. Francis. | H. J. Mewkill.
E. E. Malyon. | D. Rankin.

C. C. Wallis.

C. L. Butchers, General Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES

Office.—36 Moore Street, Sydney.

H. D. B. Cox (Chairman).

A. R. Joscelyne (Vice-Chairman).

E. Faris-Ings. | C. J. Mallam.
J. H. Constable. | H. Clemasha.

L. J. Thompson, Secretary.

QUEENSLAND.

Office.—City Buildings, Edward Street, Brisbane.

H. E. Crease. | Geo. J. Mackay.
Alex. Forbes. | Robert Lenehan.

Sidney G. Cowell (Hon. Treas).

S. Benjamin, Secretary.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Office.—Kensington Road, Norwood, Adelaide

M. C. Moore (Chairman).

A. E. Hustler. | R. Owen Fox.
W. H. Porter. | E. F. Gryst.
R. E. Guenther. | J. W. Snook.

H. V. Moore, Secretary.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Office.—King Edward Street, South Perth.

A. L. Tilley (Chairman).

J. G. Cooper. | J. B. George (Hon. Treasurer).
F. Southee. | E. A. Sagar.

Edward Mayhew, F.L.S., Secretary.

IMPORTANT.

The Directors take this opportunity of thanking those Pharmacists who have assisted the Company by placing their business with the Amalgamated Insurance Co.

By doing so they have assisted in earning £219, 17s. 4d. for the P.D.L. without any cost to themselves. If it were not for this source of income, P.D.L. could not carry on its work, and give so many privileges at so low an annual subscription as 10/-.

It is therefore earnestly hoped that a special effort will be made by every Pharmacist to place all his insurance business either through the

Sydney Fire Office Ltd.,
Melbourne Fire Office Ltd.,
Brisbane Fire Office Ltd.,
Adelaide Fire Office Ltd.,

or through the recognised agency of the Amalgamated Insurance Co. in the other States.

These offices are now guaranteed by the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. Ltd., which has assets valued at £6,000,000.

P. D. L.

Meeting of Directors.

The directors met at Melbourne on Oct. 22.

Present.—Mr. F. Buckhurst (in the chair), and Messrs. Francis, Gulliver, Rankin, Wallis and White. Apology for non-attendance received from Mr. Malyon.

Correspondence.—Melbourne Fire Office, Ltd., notifying change of address to 50 Market-street, Melbourne.

A member, referring to the recent sulphuric acid case, pointed out the difficulties pharmacists had to contend with. He instanced a case where a customer called at his pharmacy who was not sure whether she wanted acetic acid or nitric acid, and did not know for what purpose the article was required. And when a person took a teaspoonful of eye-drops out of a two-dram poison bottle, labelled "poison," for a dose of cough syrup, the pharmacist could be forgiven for wondering what was the apex of human fallability. These incidents had given him cause for thought, and he now desired to be nominated a member of the P.D.L., and get under its sheltering wings without further ado.

Another correspondent, writing on the subject of attacks in the press on chemists' charges, said that if a doctor ordered a prescription containing, say, perchloride of mercury, 1 in 4500, the actual cost of the material would not be a 1d. What would the patient expect to be charged? One hundred per cent. would be 2d.! A miner earning £10 per week would receive 3/- or 4/- for the time occupied in making up this prescription—and the patient would die. Did the critics expect to pay for expert skill in compounding—if not, why did they pay the doctor 10/6 or £1/1/- for his knowledge in writing the prescription when the ink and paper used cost less than a penny? It was about time to hit some of these critics hard to leg, and the directors were to be congratulated in the stand they had taken in refuting recent charges in the press.

Melbourne Fire Office, enclosing cheque for £69/6/-, in payment of commission.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were elected:—New South Wales.—Leslie W. Smith, Canterbury; Wm. V. Heale, Petersham; Robert H. Cains, Pymble; Geo. E. Lancaster, Gordon; Edwin G. Wheen, Bankstown; Wm. J. Archer, Eastwood; John J. Boyers, Denman. Victoria.—Herbert E. D. Stevens, Melbourne; Arthur R. Brent, Horsham; Elsie M. Grounds, South Melbourne; Hedley E. Edwards, Mornington; Albert V. Huntsman, Ripponlea; Michael J. Carroll, Richmond; John F. George, Gardenvale.

The chairman said that the members' list now numbered 650. He thought pharmacists were now realising that P.D.L. was just as necessary to them as a fire insurance policy was. It was a question whether the entrance fee should not be now increased.

Annual Report and Financial Statement.—The secretary read the annual report, which was ordered to be printed, together with the audited financial statement. The date of the annual meeting was fixed for Wednesday, Nov. 26, at 8.30 p.m. The secretary reported that the retiring directors were Messrs. Malyon, Gulliver, Rankin and Wallis. W. White (hon. treasurer) said that the total funds of the company in all the States now amounted to nearly £1500.

Federal Journal Conference.—On the motion of Mr. Rankin, seconded by Mr. Gulliver, the report of the Federal Journal Conference was received and adopted. It was resolved to advance £100 towards the establishment of the new journal—£50 on behalf of the Victorian Branch, and £50 on behalf of the New South Wales Branch. The chairman was appointed as the P.D.L. representative for Victoria on the local journal board.

"Profiteering" Investigation.—The action of the chairman and secretary, in replying to recent press criticism re alleged overcharging, was endorsed. A complaint was received that a country chemist had charged 7/6 in August, 1919, for a 4-oz. bottle of Bovril, invoiced at 5/- on May 16, 1918. Since the latter date the wholesale price has fallen considerably. It was decided to write to the complainant, pointing out that the pharmacist had been communicated with and asked to adjust the dispute. The opinion of the directors was that ruling market prices should be followed, even if it involved selling the goods below the original cost. The selling price should be based on the cost of replacing the article. This was the established commercial practice, and the directors saw no reason for departing from it.

Legal Matters.—A member sought the aid of the directors in connection with an alleged case of theft which occurred at his pharmacy. This matter was placed in the solicitor's hands, and he advised that, on the evidence submitted, a conviction could not be sustained. Another member reported a case in which a phenazone and caffeine powder—dispensed by him—taken by a patient was alleged to have caused an illness necessitating medical attention. He submitted full particulars of the case. The directors resolved that the matter was one that should be taken up if any proceedings eventuated.

Mt. Gambier Case.—A statement of the defence was received from the P.D.L. solicitors in Adelaide. The secretary was authorised to forward an affidavit and other documentary evidence secured by him during his recent visit to Mt. Gambier.

The Spirit Duties.—The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland wrote urging the directors to persevere with their efforts to keep down the imposts on alcohol for medicinal purposes. It was resolved that a reply be sent outlining what had been done in this matter, and asking for further suggestions. The directors expressed their willingness to do anything in their power to obtain some

concession, but as the increased duties had not yet come up for discussion in Parliament, it was difficult to see what additional action could be taken at present. Despite the full representations which had been made to the Government, the Customs Department was strongly against a lower differential duty for medicinal alcohol.

Finance.—The hon. treasurer (Mr. White) submitted the monthly financial statement, showing credit balance of £355/2/11. Accounts totalling £35/12/8 were passed for payment, and the meeting adojurned.

Dental.

Dental Board of Victoria.

The Board met at Melbourne on October 17.

Present.—Lieut.-Col. T. F. W. Hall (in the chair), and Mr. Allen, Dr. Lewis, Dr. Nihill and Dr. Yule.

A deputation representing the Australian Dental Ethical Association, of persons recorded under the Dentists Act 1910, waited on the Board to place before it the facts relating to their practice of dentistry. The deputation submitted the following written statement:—

"The members of this association have been practising dentistry under official recognition for nine years, and although entitled under the Act to practise dentistry, we have, nevertheless, been subjected from time to time to all manner of persecution and indignity. We submit that our work during the past nine years has not verified the fear expressed at the time this Act was passed, that the practice of dentistry in Victoria would be degraded by the effect of Clause 13. The influence of this association has ever been to encourage ethical behaviour in manner and practice. It is suggested that, in addition to paying our fees (after satisfying the Dental Board we were qualified to be recorded), we have worked on without official status or representation of any kind, we have no vote or say whatever regarding the conduct of dentistry, and our names do not appear on any official list in the Government Printing Office; further, we have had no favours, but when it is taken into consideration that in the Dentist Register for 1910, 61 names appear whose only qualification for registration was, they laid claim to practising dentistry before passing of Act, and 110 were registered on the grounds of studying dentistry before passing of Act, we think after nine years' practice we have established a right to the benefits of registration. In support of this claim we would point out, as matters now stand, there is no control over the action of recorded persons other than the beneficent influence of our association, and that this is a suitable time for the consideration of these matters is evidenced by the fact that the Dental Act has been opened in Parliament on behalf of certain persons seeking the right to practice. We also wish to draw your attention to the deliberations of the Royal Commission on Dentistry, which recently sat in England, and the recommendations made by the said Commission for the registration of all persons practising dentistry in England for a number of years, in order to bring them under ethical control."

The statements in the written case were supported and amplified by the members of the deputation.

Lieut.-Col. Hall, on behalf of the Board, informed the deputation that their representations would have consideration, and that a full meeting of the Board would be called for the purpose.

The deputation withdrew.

Attention was drawn to two cases of alleged infringement of the Act, and the Registrar was instructed to take action in each case with a view to securing immediate compliance with the law.

The proposed Amending Dental Bill, having as its object to record certain persons who were under the age of 21 years when the 1910 Act was passed, was further discussed, and the hope was expressed that every dentist would personally interview, and use his influence with, his local member of Parliament in order to secure on public grounds the rejection by Parliament of the Bill.

The Board adjourned.

E. Joske, LL.B., Registrar.

Laboratory Hints.

By Leonard Broennen.

Paraffined Corks.—Corks boiled in melted paraffin should always be used for stoppering bottles containing syrupy liquids and ammoniacal preparations. Paraffined corks are better and cheaper than rubber corks for Tincture of Iodine and Liniments.

Green Color for Peppermint Spirit.—After thoroughly washing and drying off the herb of Mentha Piperita, three ounces are macerated in one quart of alcohol for six days, and then filtered. This alcoholic solution, as much as is needed to give the required color, is added to the solution of old in alcohol. This avoids filtration of the finished spirit, and prevents loss by volatilization.

Ichthyol Glycerine mixtures can be quickly prepared by slightly warming the glycerine (being careful not to heat strongly, as this will decompose the glycerine and give off offensive acrolein fumes) and then stirring the ichthyol into it.

Label Coating.—If you have paper labels on oil and syrup dispensing containers, give the label a coat of collodion. In cleaning such bottles a damp cloth will not harm the label nor will vagrant drops or streams of the contents have a memoriam on the label.

This brief paper, says the *Northwestern Druggist*, was awarded second prize at the 1919 Convention of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association.

Metropolitan Chemists' Association of Victoria.

INTERESTING ANNUAL MEETING.

PRESIDENT COCHRAN REVIEWS THE YEAR'S WORK—PUBLIC HOLIDAY HOURS DISCUSSED—FEDERAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACY APPROVED—DISCUSSION ON THE VICTORIAN SOCIETY'S TITLE.

The annual meeting was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on Oct. 21, at 8.30 p.m.

President J. W. Cochran occupied the chair, and associated with him on the platform were Mr. C. C. Wallis (Hon. General Secretary) and Mr. A. L. Jones (Hon. Treasurer).

Others present included Miss Kathleen Hope, and Messrs. Attwood, Bailey, Barnard, Bartleman, Black, Boully, Butchers, Charles, Cheshire, Garrick, Hadden, Hughes, Loughnan, Martin, Piper, Taite, Towl, Wasley, Wheeler and White.

The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed.

President's Report.

Mr. Cochran said that, notwithstanding the inconveniences caused by the influenza epidemic and the shipping strike, much useful work had been accomplished. It was gratifying to be able to meet together without the overshadowing influence of the war. With the declaration of peace, he hoped the Association would get into its regular stride again. He was proud of the part pharmacists had played in the recent war. One out of every two pharmacists in Victoria had had a representative at the front. This was a very creditable record. Good fellowship between pharmacists had been again a characteristic of the year's work. May it long continue so. Shortage of funds had hampered the Association's work somewhat. Members must realise that without money the activities of the Association must be curtailed.

Dwelling briefly on the year's work, Mr. Cochran alluded to the efforts made to obtain a concession in the rate of duty on S.V.R. Earlier closing was the subject of a referendum. The result caused some consternation. The present position was that closing earlier than 8 p.m. could only be effected by petition of a majority. He thought it would be unwise just now to interfere with the present hour of closing. One of their members had made a complaint against the Pharmacy Board inspector. On inquiry the chemist himself was found to be at fault. The Poisons Law was clear and explicit, and it was everyone's duty to obey it. The Association was represented by Mr. C. J. Sayle in connection with the Y.M.C.A. appeal for funds. Requests for price lists had been received from the Queensland Pharmaceutical Society and the Retail Chemists' Defence Association of South Australia.

Regret was expressed at Mr. Garrick's retirement as hon. gen. secretary. A worthy successor had been found in Mr. C. C. Wallis. The wages board had proved satisfactory, and there had been no complaints on either side. Certain shops selling chemists' goods had had to comply with the award and pay their employees wages as per the Chemists' Board determination.

The Federal Journal of Pharmacy was shortly to be launched. During the year the Association had been asked to participate in the inter-State conference which dealt with this subject. He (Mr. Cochran) had been appointed as one of the three members of the local Journal Committee. The journal should be instrumental in promoting a good federal spirit. He congratulated the Victorian delegates to the Sydney conference on the tactful manner in which they had dealt with a difficult situation. He had had the pleasure of perusing the conference report. Although opinions varied at times it was gratifying to see that all the decisions arrived at were unanimous. He looked forward to seeing a very successful journal established.

Relations with the other pharmaceutical organisations had been of the friendliest nature. Mr. C. C. Wallis had been appointed to the directorate of the P.D.L., which was one of those bodies pharmacists could not do without. The Association had the honour to be represented on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society by Mr. A. L. Jones. During the year an amalgamation proposal to bring the Pharmaceutical Council and the M.C.A. into closer relationship had been the subject of a joint conference. With the exception of one or two details approval had been given to the scheme. He hoped that it would be finally accepted by the two bodies at a meeting shortly to be held.

Restriction of retail sales by wholesalers was a question that had been dealt with. Mr. Cochran referred to the action taken by Messrs. Felton, Grimwade & Co. to restrict retail sales. One of their big pastoral customers who purchased heavy chemicals in large quantities wrote asking to be supplied with a certain retail line. They replied, referring him to the local pharmacist, and pointed out that they could not supply articles for domestic use.

The prevention of price cutting had been dealt with. In one case, where acid acetyl. sal. tablets were being unreasonably "cut," the Association had communicated with Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. A cordial and satisfactory response from this firm was received.

Lodge dispensing was the subject of a conference with the B.M.A., arranged by his predecessor (Mr. Hughes). Tentatively, the sum of 14/- was agreed upon as a minimum price. Even this did not prove remunerative. One member had kept a record of the work at this price. During the thirteen weeks he dispensed

130 prescriptions, the average cost of the ingredients of each prescription being 1/3. This totalled £8/3/6. There were 30 members on the lodge list. Each member averaged four prescriptions for the quarter. The pharmacist received 3/6 per member, or £5/5/- altogether. He made a loss of £2/17/6 on the ingredients alone. This left out of account the time taken in dispensing, and his overhead charges. This was a serious matter, and would require careful consideration during the coming year.

Dispensing for repatriated soldiers was referred to briefly, and satisfaction expressed that the M.C.A. was represented on the departmental checking committee by the chairman. The acceptance of the principle of a professional fee by the department was a notable step in the right direction. Speaking of the British National Insurance Act, Mr. Cochran said the importance of taking advantage of every opportunity to establish the pharmacist's position should not be overlooked. He was hopeful of a further move forward in connection with the work of the Pharmaceutical Checking Committees under the repatriation dispensing scheme.

The death of Mr. C. E. Keays, a member of the committee, was referred to with regret. The action taken by the committee to secure heating and lighting privileges during the strike was also mentioned. Another matter dealt with was the practice to be adopted where doctors write prescriptions of the Melbourne Hospital Pharmacopoeia type, or when mucilage "q.s." was ordered. It would be an advantage if the first dispenser in these cases marked on the prescription the quantity of mucilage used, and whether the M.H.P. had been dispensed straight, or as an M.H.P. dose in half an ounce.

"Septol" was still registered in Mr. Garrick's name. It was thought wiser not to effect any change, as supplies had been almost cut off owing to the war. There was also a possibility that the amalgamation with the Pharmaceutical Society might require an alteration in the registration.

The hon. secretary (Mr. Wallis) had found plenty to do during the year. Since January something like 200 letters had been written. Mr. Cochran referred to the weekly trade circulars issued by Messrs. Elliott Bros. Ltd., and the Australian Drug Co. Ltd., These had been utilised by N.S.W. pharmacists to draw attention to meetings, and other items of interest. These weekly circulars contained much useful information, and something of the same kind might with advantage, he thought, be adopted by local firms. In conclusion, he urged the local sections to keep the interest of their members alive. The feeling amongst chemists to-day was very different to what it was a few years ago. The smoke social held during the previous week was an illustration of this. It was a success, both socially and financially. Upon the secretaries devolved a lot of work. He hoped these social gatherings could be held more frequently, and he had in mind the appointment of a social committee to promote good fellowship and to take charge of the arrangements of similar gatherings in future. (Applause.)

Mr. C. E. Towl moved the adoption of the report. The President had compassed a large amount of ground in his address. Notwithstanding the disabilities referred to, the Association continued to make progress. They were all agreed that the executive committee had rendered excellent service to the craft, and to that body the thanks of pharmacists generally were due. Mr. F. W. White seconded the motion, which was carried without further discussion.

Hon. Treasurer's Financial Statement.

Mr. A. L. Jones, hon. treasurer, presented the annual financial statement, which, summarised, is as follows:—

Receipts.

To Balance	£8	2	6
„ Subscriptions	34	13	6
„ Donations	2	2	0
„ Interest	0	10	11
„ Price List	13	12	4
„ Honor Board Reserve	25	11	0
	£84	12	5

Expenditure.

By Fares, Telephone, Postage, etc.	£7	13	4
„ Printing	17	7	7
„ Donation Y.M.C.A.	2	2	0
„ Honour Board	22	16	0
„ Balance	34	13	6
	£84	12	5

Audited and found correct,

J. CHAMPION
J. E. WASLEY, } Hon. Auditors.

Melbourne, 21/10/1919.

The hon. treasurer said that during the greater part of the year the credit balance was not more than £10. Practically the committee had very little margin to work on until September. He mentioned this because some adverse comment had been raised at the absence of the monthly circular. Formerly it cost £1/4/8 each time a circular was sent out. The cost now was £2/4/4 for 235 posted circulars. If 250 were sent out it would cost £2/10/- a month, or £30 a year. Out of 235 members only 94 had paid their subscriptions. The city section was the only one fully paid up. Mr. Jones quoted the figures for the other sections. He said there was much room for improvement. Mr. Cochran and Mr. Sayle had each forwarded a donation of £1/1/- during the year.

In reply to Mr. Bailey, who asked whether the sections were meeting regularly, the chairman said that the strike and the influenza had seriously dislocated arrangements for meetings. Mr. Garrick thought that members should in all fairness pay their subscriptions regularly.

What Organisation Costs—and Its Benefits.

The chairman said the present subscription was 12/6 per annum. Taking it altogether,

armacists paid about £4 per annum to their ganisations. He paid £2 to the P.D.L. There was no money he paid more readily. He would be only too glad to go on paying it, and hoped he would never get a penny back. There was £1/1/- to the Pharmaceutical Society, which was one of the most progressive pharmaceutical bodies in Australia, and there was 12/6 to the M.C.A. Pharmacists had no annual fee to pay. If they had to pay £5/5/- a year or more for a license, as some other callings had to, they might complain, but considering all they got for £3 or £4 a year, he could not see any justification for refusing to contribute.

Mr. Towl said there would always be the same trouble unless the subscriptions were compulsory. He moved the adoption of the financial statement. Seconded by Mr. Bartleman, and carried.

Election of President.

Mr. Cochran said no nominations had been received, but it was open to the meeting to elect a president at the meeting. Mr. Towl moved, Mr. White seconded, that Mr. Cochran be re-elected president. Mr. Cochran said he thought the office should go round. He would sooner see someone else in the chair, but if the meeting wished it, he was willing to accept a further year of office. Mr. Towl said there were several important matters pending which Mr. Cochran had in hand. He asked if there were any other nominations. There being none, he declared Mr. Cochran unanimously re-elected. Mr. Cochran thanked the members. What little he had done had been done for the advancement of pharmacy. His desire was to foster a good feeling between pharmacists. Whatever he did he could promise them he would not bring discredit upon the Association. (Applause.)

Public Holiday Hours.

This subject was discussed at some length. A motion moved by Mr. Barnard, and seconded by Mr. Bailey, sought to have the hours for public holidays fixed as follow:—Open from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 6.30 to 8 p.m. Mr. Hughes pointed out that these hours already obtained at Brunswick. Mr. Garrick thought some suburbs required an earlier opening hour than 10 a.m. Why fix the opening hours at all? It would be better to fix the closing hours, viz., from 12 noon to 6.30 p.m. He moved accordingly. Mr. Bartleman also advocated this proposal, which he seconded. Mr. White moved, Mr. Towl seconded, that the closed hours be from 12 noon to 6 p.m. Miss Hope said: Why not reopen at 6.30 p.m., the same as on Saturdays. Mr. Loughnan suggested including Sundays in the resolution. Mr. Bailey said it would be better to deal with public holidays only at present. On a vote being taken six voted in favor of the amendment and 12 against it. The original motion in favor of closing from 12 noon to 6.30 p.m. was carried, two voting against it.

The Amalgamation Scheme.

The chairman said that this subject appeared on the notice paper, but as it was being dealt with by a special committee, he thought the meeting might leave it in the committee's hands, unless any member desired to speak on the subject.

"The Federal Journal of Pharmacy."

The chairman asked Mr. Butchers to say a few words on this subject. Mr. Butchers said a full report of the Sydney conference would appear in the current issue of the journal. Briefly, the pharmacists of Australia had decided that the time was ripe to carry on a journal of their own. Notwithstanding certain critics, they thought they were capable of making it a success. They would all be partners in the new venture, and as partners they would be closely interested in its welfare. The conference had honoured him by appointing him editor and manager. He only accepted the position because he felt assured that those behind the venture were determined to make it a success. He asked pharmacists to place their own journal first, and to jealously guard its privileges. If every pharmacist made it his duty to push the journal with advertisers and assist the editor with fresh ideas, he had no fears about the future. Loyalty to the Federal journal was all he asked for and expected. He regretted that certain proposals Mr. Bailey and he had made to the proprietors of the *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* had not met with a sufficiently liberal response to meet with the approval of the conference. Mr. Piper wanted to have a predominating interest and voice in the proposed amalgamated journal. The societies declined to go on with the Federal journal unless they were the predominant partners. And when an irresistible force came into contact with an irremovable object, naturally no progress could be made. In some respects he thought it a pity that the amalgamation proposal had fallen through, but it would not affect the progress of the journal, particularly as the interests of every pharmacist in the Commonwealth were wrapped up in its welfare.

Mr. Cochran said that Australian pharmacists had pledged themselves to support the new undertaking. He commended the Federal journal to them, and asked for their hearty support. Mr. Hadden moved that the action of the central committee in adopting the Journal Conference report and appointing Mr. Cochran as the Association's representative on the local Journal committee be confirmed Seconded by Mr. Hughes, and carried.

In thanking the members for their kind assurances of support, Mr. Butchers said he had been asked by the president of the N.S.W. Association of Master Pharmacists to convey the fraternal greetings and best wishes to the M.C.A. The chairman said he was pleased to receive this message and to reciprocate the good wishes conveyed by Mr. Butchers.

A Federal Society and the Victorian "Title."

The chairman alluded to some correspondence that had taken place between the M.C.A.

and the Southern Tasmanian Chemists' Association. One of the points touched upon was the formation of an Australasian Society. He noticed that the pharmacists of New Zealand were consolidating their forces by resuscitating the Pharmaceutical Society and establishing provincial or district divisions. This brought him to the title of their own Pharmaceutical Society. It was a question that should be looked into very closely. Anything that caused friction or misunderstanding was to be deprecated.

Mr. Bailey said the question of the society's title had been referred to the next meeting of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, to be held in Hobart in January, 1921. He felt sure that at the conference the question of a Federal Society would arise, and that there would be some definite pronouncement on the subject. On its part he felt the society must take the title question into serious consideration before the conference met. There was a danger at present that the retention of the present title might lead to the Federal spirit being undermined. This aspect had been manifested on more than one occasion—sometimes in anger, sometimes in sorrow. Sometimes it broke out in irritating letters. But it was always present in some form or other, and the feeling undoubtedly existed that Victoria should reconsider its position. It would be a big sacrifice from a sentimental point of view to voluntarily surrender a title that had been honorably acquired, honorably lived up to, and which was theirs as a legal right to hold. But it was one of those legal rights that sometimes it did not pay to hold. Australian sentiment favored a change, and if the different societies were to be welded into a closer bond of union the Victorian society must be prepared to abide by the decision of the next conference.

Mr. Jones asked what would be the cost of altering the title. Mr. Bailey said there were the legal charges, the cost of reprinting the articles of Association, the scrapping of stationery stocks, a new seal, and possibly new diplomas. There were a lot of other incidental expenses.

Mr. Cochran asked Mr. Bailey if he could say definitely what the feeling in the other States was. Mr. Bailey replied that in New South Wales and Queensland the feeling undoubtedly was that the society should revert to its original title. Personally, he preferred the B.M.A. system—one central association, one title for the whole of Australia, and separate branches for the different States. Mr. Butchers said that the question was whether the society should revert to "Victoria" or retain "Australasia," adding the words "Victorian Division." South Australia and Western Australia favored the latter course. Tasmania had not expressed any opinion. New South Wales and Queensland preferred a definite reversion to "Victoria." The chairman closed the discussion by expressing the hope that the matter would receive careful consideration by the Victorian Council.

General Business.

Mr. Barnard asked whether any action had been taken with respect to the intention of the proprietors of "Aspro" to sell their product to grocers on the same terms as they were selling to pharmacists. The chairman said this matter would receive attention. Messrs. Nicholas & Co. had met their requests as far as a certain advertisement complained of was concerned. Other advertisements were being looked into. He mentioned California Syrup of Figs, which was advertised at 1/3. This did not allow a sufficient margin to the retailer. Mr. Bartleman suggested holding the annual meeting earlier in October in future. The chairman said this would be done. The present meeting had been delayed for various reasons. A request that the monthly circulars might be resumed was made by Mr. Bartleman, and referred to the central committee.

Votes of Thanks.

Mr. White moved a vote of thanks to the chairman. This was seconded by Mr. Towl, and heartily carried. Mr. Cochran briefly responded. Mr. Butchers moved, Mr. Hughes seconded, that the meeting accord a vote of thanks to Mr. Wallis, the hon. sec., and to Mr. Jones, the hon. treasurer. The motion was carried by acclamation, and was acknowledged by Mr. Wallis, who said that the year just past had been seriously interfered with by the strike and the influenza epidemic. He looked forward to greater success and enthusiasm during the coming year. (Applause.)

The meeting then adjourned.

P. A. T. A.

VICTORIA.

The president (Mr. S. Fripp, jun.), and the secretary (Mr. W. H. McLennan), of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Victoria, recently visited Bendigo at the request of some of the retail traders there and gave particulars as to the working of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. Mr. A. E. Sayer was in the chair, and a number of chemists, as well as retail grocers, were present. The meeting did a great deal to clear up several complaints which had been made.

Victorian grocers are taking an increasing interest in this Association's movements, and are planning arrangements for similar conditions with regard to many of their own popular proprietary articles. They have ascertained by experience that, in order to maintain stability in trading, it is better for manufacturers to fix the distributing rates on an equitable basis and insist upon conditions of sale which are fair to the trader and to the consumer alike.

There are now over 300 articles on the P.A.T.A. list, and it is a noteworthy fact that, although breaches of conditions of sale have occurred at times, and probably will always occur, to a certain extent, yet the extension

of the P.A.T.A. system has reduced the number and percentage of breaches considerably.

Competition is necessarily keen amongst traders. But there is ample scope for competition in good service to the public, even where fixed prices are maintained. The old-fashioned system of keeping the price of one article low and making up the difference on less popular lines is not as fair to the public as the P.A.T.A. system, where reasonable fixed prices are agreed upon and maintained.

Newspaper Attacks the P.A.T.A.

The Melbourne *Age*, of October 31, published a fierce attack on the Victorian Proprietary Articles Trade Association. The headings used above the article were "Commercial Cancers—P.A.T.A.—Exclusive Price Fixing." The *Age* writer then proceeds to whip the air, in the following words:—

On the eve of every election drastic legislation is foreshadowed to deal with those commercial cancers—the trusts and combines. The Prime Minister on this occasion has promised a surgical operation of the "tooth and claw" variety, and there are people who can picture his making a clean job of it. Meantime the P.A.T.A., amongst other trusts, thrives. The Proprietary Articles Trades Association of Victoria is not a full-blown "trust" in the ordinary understanding of the term—not yet. Its control at present is confined to "only" 50 per cent. of the proprietary lines retailed by chemists and storekeepers. By methods similar to those of the Car-Gear system adopted by the flour millers in league with a section of the baking trade, the P.A.T.A. eliminates competition and prevents any reduction of prices to the public. In their ultimate results to the public the methods of the P.A.T.A. do not differ materially from those of such famous combinations as the Standard Oil Company and the American Meat Trust, since they eliminate competition and artificially maintain fixed minimum prices to the consumer. As indirect consequences the methods of the P.A.T.A. also deny opportunity to enterprising firms to extend their business connection by means of cheaper and superior service to the public, and bang the door of opportunity in the faces of employes and others who would seek, as existing vested interests have done, to secure a footing in the market by means of advantageous business offers to the public. . . . (Reference is then made to the "Car-Gear" system adopted by the millers and bakers.—Ed.)

Continuing his attack, the *Age* writer goes on to say:—There is a touch of plausibility about the millers' Car-Gear system. No such plausibility, however, is even attempted by the Proprietary Articles Trades Association of Victoria, which, in truculent spirit, that is at once a bold and a delightful challenge to the "tooth and claw" threat of the Prime Minister, causes to be printed in bold type on the invoices which the wholesale members of the combine despatch with their goods to their retail customers the significant intimation—

> All articles in this invoice which are listed by the Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Victoria are sold subject to the conditions (prices) fixed by the association. Acceptance of these goods will be deemed acceptance of these conditions (prices).

Whether the chemist or storekeeper pays cash, or buys on credit, makes no manner of difference. He must sell these goods at not less than the minimum prices fixed by the P.A.T.A. as per the P.A.T.A's. "protected list." Otherwise he gets no more goods. That is British trading as it exists in free Australia to-day. The effect, it will be seen, is to pervert the entire commercial system. The P.A.T.A. and the trust system, of which it is a phase, are in truth commercial "cancers," eating into and destroying the competition that is the lifeblood of wholesome private enterprise. If permitted to continue they will, it is pointed out, enforce a remodelling of the commercial system, since the public is determined that if there is to be price-fixing and other regulation of trade and commerce, it shall be regulation introduced in the name of the people, and for the people as a whole, and not "trust" control by a section of the people in that section's own exclusive interests. The "tooth and claw" fight cannot, in the circumstances, it is suggested, commence too soon. The trust evil in Australia is growing.

On the following day the *Age* published the following reply of the Association, under the signature of the president, Mr. S. Fripp, junr.:—

Your article describing the P.A.T.A. as a commercial cancer is based on a misconception of its aims and administration. The society does not fix prices. These are fixed by the owner, and, only at his request, are listed by the Association in order to see that his article advertised at 2/6 is not sold at 2/—as a "draw" by a piratical cutter, or at 3/- by a "profiteer." The Association will not list an article giving an exorbitant profit to any wholesaler or retailer. A simple example will illustrate the case. If a bookseller agent in a populous suburb circularised the district for miles around that he would sell a newspaper at a halfpenny, he would attract customers from all neighboring agents, and probably build up a large general business, the cost of his advertising being his loss on the sale of papers. But in justice to its adjacent agents, the newspaper would probably depose him and endeavour to stop his supplies until he sold the paper at its proper public price of one penny. This accurately exemplifies the position of proprietary article manufacturers and the P.A.T.A. The proprietor of, say, Smith's Cough Balsam, advertised to the public at 2/-, does not, by using the P.A.T.A. to protect his own and the public interest, eliminate competition, as it is open to Brown to put a similar article on the market at 1/6, Robinson to follow with one at 1/-, and Jones to come along with his at 3d., none of which need be put on the protected list unless at the maker's desire. It has been a common practice for pirates to seize on a largely advertised line and sell it at a loss to bring along customers for higher-priced goods, thus creating dissatisfaction amongst the public, who think those charging the advertised prices are robbing them. Many traders then refuse to stock the article at all, and the proprietor loses the results of his brains, enterprise and advertising. A fair deal without profiteering is the only aim of the P.A.T.A. The circulated list, showing cost and selling prices, is open for the inspection of any citizen who doubts whether the public is being fairly treated.

Crippling the Drug Trade—The New South Wales Monopolies Bill.

A measure of supreme importance to pharmacists is about to be introduced in the New South Wales Parliament.

From reliable sources we gather that this Bill is likely—.

(1) To contain some of the most drastic clauses of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, as well as certain stringent portions of the New Zealand Anti-Trust Act and the Australian Industries Preservation Act, and the matter contained in two little-known, but existent, clauses (Clauses 70 and 71) of the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act.

(2) To give the Government legal power and right to regulate the price of every article of commerce, or to regulate every person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture, handling or transportation of commerce or of commodities.

(3) To make it an offence for a firm or a number of firms or persons handling the one line or similar types of lines to individually or mutually fix maximum prices or minimum prices for those lines.

(4) To make it an offence for one firm to absorb, by purchase or otherwise, one or more competitors with the object (avowed or otherwise) by the application of superior salesmanship, inventiveness or productive efficiency of under-selling its other competitors.

(5) To be a Bill ostensibly to compel competition. But any firm carrying out the spirit of this law in this respect to a successful conclusion would apparently lay itself open to punishment by the same law for its successful obedience.

Perusal of the mere wording of the Bill will produce no adequate conception of its ultimate effects. Under it the large brewers and warehouses who either by written agreement or by mutual understanding (in return for assisting in financing small but reputable and deserving traders) make an exclusive reciprocal buying arrangement in regard to their purchases (prices, deliveries, and all other conditions being equal) will be no longer in a position to ask for such written agreements, or have such mutual understanding, for these will be offences under the Act. One of the results will be the placing of a serious obstacle in the path of those young chemists who, having insufficient money to bear the expense of stocking and starting new businesses in remote suburbs where there are no chemists' shops, and where the establishment of such shops will fill a necessary public want, desire the assistance of wholesale drug houses.

A further outcome of this law, not apparent on the surface, may be that no firm will be able to accept from any other firm an exclusive agency for the latter's goods.

Many extraordinary and incomprehensible decisions have been given in the United States in connection with cases brought against traders for breaches of the assumed intent of the Act, and, amongst other things, the words, "To the detriment of the public," appear to have been interpreted by the courts from two points of view, in which seemingly the word "public" is not alone interpreted in its customary sense (that is, in the case of direct "detriment"), but also construed to embrace those who deal with the public (indirect detriment) in the persons of the competitors of the firms charged.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish in the form of a supplement a review of the more important judicial decisions given under the United States "Sherman Act" in connection with the proceedings against the Standard Oil Co., the United States Steel Corporation, the International Harvester Co., the National Cash Register Co., and the Kelogg Co. A brief study of these cases show how wide is the range of offences created by this Act, and the variety of seemingly contradictory decisions flowing from it.

The Grocers' Attitude in connection with Price Fixing.

At the second Annual Conference of the Federation of the Retail Grocers' Association of Australia, held in Sydney on October 28, 1919, the attitude adopted as per the report in the *Grocers' Advocate* of October 31, 1919, was as follows:—

"The president said the Government was about to bring in Price Fixing again. That would be all right if it were done on an equitable basis, and allowed grocers a living profit. He thought that the conference should decide on some line of action which would cause Federal candidates to see that grocers were going to do their utmost to return to power those who would see that justice was done to the retailer.

"During the war, from patriotic motives, we refrained from using all the means at our disposal to compel the Government to give us a fair deal," continued the president. "Such is not the case now, and if the Government decides again on price fixing, and does not permit the grocer to obtain sufficient profit on the lines fixed to meet his average rate of overhead expenses, we will unhesitatingly use every legitimate means to place our case fairly before the public, which will entail the revelation of much which we have so far refrained from giving to the general public in respect of the methods followed by the Federal Price-Fixing Department. We have a mass of evidence collected from various States which we have not made public, but this will, if necessary, be used in endeavouring to secure for the grocer that fair deal that has been denied him during the war.

"We are most emphatically opposed to profiteering, and are most anxious to see our employees secure sufficient to enable them to live in healthy, comfortable conditions. The employees' interests are wrapped up with those of the employers' and it means that if we are not allowed to make sufficient profit, we cannot pay decent wages to carry on solvent business.

"It is not now a question of win the war. The grocers of Australia have more than done their share towards that end, and are now determined to support those candidates irrespective of party, who will stand by them and see justice done."

The conference carried a resolution:—

"That the Federation declares that under the existing industrial and other conditions an Australian grocer requires an average margin of 22½ per cent. of his total turnover to pay his way, and that until he is enabled to obtain a margin of over 12½ per cent. on sugar and butter, all other articles sold must show an average margin of 27½ per cent. calculated on turnover."

[This means that under existing conditions the grocer must secure an average of 29.3 per cent. upon cost before he can pay his way, and that until he is allowed to obtain a margin of over 12½ per cent. on sugar and butter, he must secure on all other articles nearly 38 per cent. on cost, which percentage does not include any profit for himself.]

The Conference also carried a resolution:—

"That the Commonwealth Government be urged to allow grocers a margin on sugar adequate to meet their overhead expenses (which now amount to 22½ per cent. on total turnover) concurrently with the next alteration in price."

Mr. New, secretary of the New South Wales Retail Grocers' Association, in outlining the history of the formation of the Grocers' Federation, said:—

"We were, so to speak, up against all sorts of trouble, especially when the Federal Government took over price control and fixing. Until then, under the State price fixing, we had managed to get along, and, indeed, had been called in to assist the authorities more than once, but when the change came, the Commissioner here seemed to have very little standing with the Melbourne authorities, so much so that on one occasion his recommendation was completely reversed by Melbourne. Over and over again our representatives met with no acknowledgment, so we felt that some organisation, accredited as representing the whole trade of Australia, was needed right on the spot at Melbourne.

"In March, 1918, therefore, we formed the Federation, and to-day in conference in this city we have had a mass of correspondence and record eloquent of what was done, not for the grocers of this State or that, but for those of the whole Commonwealth. Make no mistake, gentlemen, the politicians have learnt that they cannot afford to treat the whole of an important trade like ours lightly.

"Federation has proved its use and created ideals and recognised trading principles. We have come now to seriously consider and effectively provide for questions hitherto neglected, especially such vital matters as the amount of overhead expenses, and, of course, concurrently with that, the amount of net profit realisable."

Mr. J. N. Williams (Vic.), secretary of the Federation, likened that body to the guilds and companies in the trade during the fourteenth century, and said both aimed to protect the trade from invasion by incompetent people, to protect honest prices, and to maintain honest standards. He also said:—"During the war we were undoubtedly persecuted, and we put up with it, but now the war is over, we don't propose to put up with it any longer, and we have already protected the trader from price persecution (the speaker more particularly seemed to refer to conditions in Victoria, he being secretary of the Victorian Grocers' Association) simply because it is a matter of common knowledge in Parliament that our records are so complete, so far-reaching and minute, and that we are in full possession of facts and evidence which, if our fair rights are challenged, must be disclosed, and would be extremely awkward to explain away. Our salvation is in our own hands, and, believe me, we have a good strong punch, if it is required."

Correspondence.

Letters submitted for publication must be addressed to the Editor, and should reach the Office not later than the 16th of the month. They should be written clearly and concisely, on one side of the paper only, and must be authenticated in each case by the name and address of the writer. The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

To the Editor of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

Better Days Ahead.

Sir,—"Radicalism has ever possessed the power—of which it makes full use—first, to cause those who would be reactionaries to entrench themselves more securely in their old position; second, to taunt them out to combat on intermediate ground; and last, to draw them on until they take a stand on the precise ground which the radicals smoothed, and then vacated, to take one still more advanced."

There is evidence that some such process as that indicated in this quotation is taking place in the sphere of pharmaceutical government and organisation, and it really seems that the clouds of suspicion, hostility and jealousy are breaking.

In the rift we may see the sunlight of better things, heartier co-operation and improved conditions.—Yours, etc.,

"THE DUD."

New South Wales, November 6, 1919.

To the Editor of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

Pharmacy for the Pharmacist.

Sir,—In a recent *Journal* I was pleased to see a letter re the selling of "Aspirin" Tablets by a large drapery firm. I think it is time steps were taken (if possible) to put a stop to such practices. Here in Melbourne such cases as are cited below are quite common, and in all sorts of shops one may see displayed well-known pharmaceutical lines. Quite recently I noticed tooth and nail brushes in a grocer's window amongst other pharmaceutical sundries. Also Acid Acetyl Salicyl Tablets (with the name of a leading wholesale drug firm on the label) in a fancy goods shop. These are only a few isolated instances in which pharmacists are being deprived of a large share of business which should be theirs by virtue of their training. I fail to see why persons with no medical training should be allowed to sell medicines, and, as often happens, advise their customers what particular medicine is best to take.—Yours, etc.,

T. B. FOSTER.

St. Kilda, 14/11/19.

Answer to Correspondent.

J.S.—There may be some grounds for your complaint, but would it not be better to call on your brother pharmacist and discuss the matter with him. It looks as though a misunderstanding had occurred.

YOU may have the utmost confidence in recommending

LACTOGEN
The NATURAL-MILK Food

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS
IT FULFILS EVERY REQUIREMENT.

NOTICE TO CHEMISTS

Re "Nicholas-Aspro" Tablets

Chemists are hereby notified that in connection with the new price policy of Nicholas "Aspro" Tablets, whereby the public have been supplied at greatly decreased prices, the chemists also are specially provided for by a bonus system, which enables the chemist to protect his prices and at the same time participate in a very desirable extra profit. Full details of Nicholas "Aspro" Bonus plan can be obtained from any wholesaler or direct from the manufacturers and proprietors,

GEO. R. NICHOLAS & Co.,

325 FLINDERS LANE, MELBOURNE.

How are your Stocks?

You cannot have too much of a good thing.
A good thing so far as stock is concerned, is a line that is in constant demand—a line that customers know to be first-rate and need no selling on

Greathead's Mixture

is a ready seller—one of the good things that you cannot afford to let run out of stock.
Any Wholesaler will supply you or write direct to the

"The small, but great LIVER PILL" is another Seller.

People have come to rely on the little pill in the amber bottle, as you know

Greatoids

are safe, and certain—the kind of nature regulator you can recommend with absolute confidence. Supplies are obtainable in two sizes. Selling at 1/- and 1/6.

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WHOLESALE ONLY.

HOWARDS' PURE PRODUCTS
ALL BRITISH

HOWARDS'
ASPIRIN
TABLETS have swept the markets of the world.

IN GREAT DEMAND.

SOTOL —ANTISEPTIC— MOUTH & THROAT **WASH**

(and Nasal Douche)

IN CONVENIENT TABLET FORM.

SOTOL (NON-CARBOLIC) TOOTH POWDER

Sold only in 1/- *Boxes.*

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CRYOGENINE

SUPERSEDES ANTIPYRIN, PYRAMIDON, etc., being largely prescribed during the present epidemic as an Antipyretic, etc.

NON-TOXIC, EFFICACIOUS, HARMLESS.

In powder form for dispensing.

KEEP A SUPPLY ON HAND FOR YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS.

CROOKE'S COLLOSALS

ANTIMONIUM.	FERRUM.
ARGENTUM.	HYDRARGYRUM.
ARSENICUM.	IODINE.
AURUM.	MANGANESE.
BISMUTHUM.	PALLADIUM.
CUPRUM.	SULPHUR.

SEND FOR LATEST LIST.

STANNOXYL

For the treatment of BOILS, CARBUNCLES, ACNE, etc.

Relapses Unknown.

Dose:—Adults, 4 to 8 tablets.
Child, 2 to 4 tablets.

Supplied in vials of 80 tablets.

OPOLAXYL

The rational treatment for CONSTIPATION.

A combination of the secretions of the liver (biliary), pancreas, and intestines with non-drastic vegetable extract.

Supplied in vials of 50 tablets.

AMBRINE CANDLES

A convenient and scientific form for the application of AMBRINE in the treatment of BURNS, SCALDS, etc.

Saves the trouble of special apparatus for melting, etc.

Lights like an ordinary candle.

URASEPTINE

A most powerful and effective Urinary Antiseptic.

A granulated product entirely soluble in water, its bases being Piperazine, Urotropine, Helmital, and Benzoates of Sodium and Lithium.

Dose:—2 to 6 teaspoonsful daily.

SEND FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST.

Other Lines include—CALYL, CUPRASE, RHEANTINE, IODARGOL, Etc.

The ANGLO FRENCH DRUG CO. Ltd.

238a Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C. 1.

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Australasian Agents: MACLAY BROS., B.M.A. Buildings, 32 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Legal.

Alleged Stolen Goods.

Victorian Traveller Committed for Trial.

At the City Court, Melbourne, on October 22, before Mr. E. Notley Moore, P.M., Percy Gray, a traveller, was charged with having stolen between July 21 and October 18, a quantity of Pink Pills and patent medicines valued at £200, the property of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., wholesale druggists, Melbourne.

Mr. Hoare, on behalf of Mr. H. N. Sonenberg, appeared for the accused, who pleaded not guilty.

The Evidence.

Henry Braithwaite, warehouse manager for Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., wholesale druggists, Flinders-lane, Melbourne, said that he had inspected the goods produced in the court. They were similar to goods stocked by his firm. He could identify certain lines as coming from Felton, Grimwade's stock. It was the custom of the agents and proprietors of certain lines to mark the goods in a particular way for the different wholesale houses. The Pink Pills and Euthymol Toothpaste bore the mark of his warehouse. The prices at which the goods had been sold by the accused, as shown on the list produced, were below cost. He had not sold any of the goods to the accused or to a man named W. Williams. He said the value of the goods would be some hundreds of pounds. He could not say exactly what their value was without making up a list of them. He had suspected for some time that there had been pillaging going on in the warehouse.

To Mr. Hoare: He could not say that all of the items produced had come from his warehouse. There was nothing to identify some of the goods, and he could not say whether some of them had or had not been sold.

William Holt Barber, salesman employed by Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., said that he could identify the numbers on the Euthymol Toothpaste produced as corresponding with the numbers on that line in his warehouse. He had not sold goods to accused or to a man named W. Williams. He did not know either of them. The Pink Pills produced he could identify as being part of Felton, Grimwade's stock. The numbers of the Beecham's Pills were the same as the numbers on the packages in stock.

To Mr. Hoare: When goods were sold they did not keep a record of the numbers of the lines. He could not say whether the numbers on the Beecham's Pills and the Euthymol Toothpaste were the same as those which the proprietors put on lots sent to other warehouses. He did not know the objects of the proprietors in marking the goods with those numbers. He did not sell any of the Pink Pills or Euthymol Toothpaste produced to the accused or to anyone else, prior to 31st July. He could not say whether the Beecham's Pills were sold prior to July 21 or not.

Theo. Eric Greig, shipping clerk, employed by Messrs. Fitzgerald, Stokes and Co., 11 William-street, Melbourne, said that either he, or someone else by his direction, delivered five gross of Pink Pills to Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. on September 15. Prior to that date the pills were in his firm's store, under lock and key, and the key was held by him. The endorsement on the bill produced was in his handwriting, and bore his initials.

William Henry Richardson, carter, employed by Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., said that on September 15 he received from the last witness at Fitzgerald, Stokes' warehouse some packages of pills. He would not swear to the name of the pills. He signed a document in receipt of them. He would not sign the receipt unless the numbers on the goods corresponded with the numbers on the slip. He checked the packets before he took them over, and satisfied himself that they were all there before he signed the ticket. He delivered the packets to the storeman at Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co's. warehouse.

William Henry Wallace, pharmaceutical chemist, carrying on business at 59 Errol-street, North Melbourne, said that he knew the accused. He became acquainted with him some time in August last. At that time he came to his shop and said he had some chemist's lines he wanted to sell, and gave him a list of the goods he had. He had asked accused where he got them, and he replied that he had bought them from a bankrupt grocer's stock, and showed a receipt for the purchase of them. The receipt was that produced in the court, and was dated July 21. He had purchased patent medicines to the value of £47 altogether. Accused had called at his shop three times altogether. He paid accused for the goods by crossed cheque drawn on the E.S. & A. Bank. The various items he bought were at a price a little below the standard wholesale price. He thought the accused was all right, because he showed a receipt for the purchase of the goods and accepted a crossed cheque in payment for them.

To Mr. Hoare: He thought that all of the transactions he had with the accused were before September 15. He did not ask accused for his address. Some of the goods were offered at little less than the standard wholesale price, and some were offered for a good deal less.

Frederick R. Tyler, pharmaceutical chemist, carrying on business at 377 Brunswick-street, Fitzroy, said that the accused had called at his shop and offered to sell him a job line of patent medicines on September 4. His prices were just a little below the standard wholesale prices. He purchased goods to the value of £22/16/-, and paid for them by cheque, payable to order, and drawn on the Union Bank, Fitzroy. Accused gave him a receipt for the amount. The address on the receipt was 278 Barkley-street, East Brunswick. He had sold some of the goods he purchased, and the

balance he had handed over to the police on October 9.

Andrew Ross Cameron, pharmaceutical chemist, carrying on business at 316 Rathdown-street, North Carlton, said that the accused called at his shop somewhere about the end of July. He came in a traveller's buggy, and said he had a job line of Steedman's Powders, which he had picked up. He purchased some of them. They were a little below the standard wholesale price. Accused had called at his shop nearly every week since, and he had bought from him Pink Pills, Doan's Ointment, and other lines, in all about £30. He usually paid him by cheque. He had sold some of the goods, and the remainder he had handed to the police.

To Mr. Hoare: About September 15 or 16, he thought, was the date of his last purchase from the accused. He paid cash for that lot. The last cheque he paid accused was dated August 28. He had looked at the list of stolen goods which was issued by the police, and did not see any reference to goods of the class which the accused was selling.

Henry Francis Ackary, pharmaceutical chemist, 62 High-street, Northcote, said that the accused came to his shop about the beginning of September last, and showed him a list of patent medicines he was offering for sale. He gave him an order for some of the things he wanted, including Beecham's Pills and Frozol Ice. They were delivered the following morning by a lady. He paid by cheque. The amout was £6/3/9.

To Mr. Moore, P.M.: He thought the accused was an indent agent. He gave his name as Percy Gray.

James Boully, pharmaceutical chemist, carrying on business at 98 Bridport-street, Albert Park, said that he had known accused for seven or eight years. At one time accused was in business as a newsagent and stationer opposite to his pharmacy. About August 12 accused came to his pharmacy carrying a package of Beecham's Pills, and asked whether he could do with a job line of patent medicines. He had bought a couple of dozen Beecham's Pills and a dozen of Steedman's Powders. The prices were just a little below the standard wholesale price.

Osmond Smith, pharmaceutical chemist, carrying on business at Carlton, said that the accused came to his Lygon-street shop about the middle of September and showed him a list of patent medicines, and asked him if he wanted to buy any of them. Accused had told him that the goods were part of a bankrupt stock which he had bought up. He bought several lines from him, including Cuticura Ointment and Eade's Gout and Rheumatic Pills.

To Mr. Hoare: I paid cash for the goods. Accused gave me his name as Percy Gray.

Robert R. Rich, chemist's assistant, employed by Messrs. J. S. Black and Son, 198 Smith-street, Collingwood, said that about the second week in September last accused came into his shop and said that he was a dealer and traveller, and had some patent medicines he wanted to get rid of. He bought from him such lines as Hudson's Eumenthol Jubes, Doan's Ointment, Doan's Backache Pills and Comstock's Pellets, to the value of £5. Mr. Black paid the amount by a not-negotiable cheque. The goods were delivered a couple of days later by a lady. Accused gave his address as 272 Barkley-street, Brunswick. Mr. Black had returned to the police goods equivalent to the lot purchased from the accused.

Ruth Gentry, grocer, 40 Epsom-road, Ascot Vale, said that the accused had been calling on her since April last as Marshall's traveller, for grocers' sundries. On September 19 he came to her shop and she bought a couple of lines from him, including Beecham's Pills and Aspro Tablets. She paid £2/11/- for the lot, and gave him a cheque for the amount.

Herbert Victor Shute said that he was the receiving and despatch clerk for the Nicholas Aspro Company, Flinders-lane, Melbourne. The package of Aspro Tablets produced had been manufactured by his firm. Prior to July 29 last the tablets had been put up in imported bottles. After July 29, and up to August 25, they were put up in square tins, and after August 25 they used oval tins. It would be about seven days after August 25 when they started to sell the tablets in oval tins to the wholesale houses. It would have been impossible for them to have been put up in oval tins before July 21.

Detective M. J. Davey said that about 9.15 a.m. on Oct. 8, accompaied by Detective O'Sullivan, he saw accused drive in his buggy to the shop of his employer in Victoria-street, North Melbourne. He followed him in and asked him if he was Percy Gray, to which accused replied that he was. They came outside the shop, and accused admitted that the two receipts produced were in his handwriting. Witness said to him: "Some of the goods were sold very much below cost price, and we want to know where you got them to be able to sell them at that price." Accused replied that he had bought them from a man named Williams at the Duke of Wellington Hotel, Flinders-street. Williams had come to him and said: "I believe you are a pill man. I have a line of stuff to sell." He bought the lines from Williams, and gave him £90 in cash for them. Some of the money he had himself, some he borrowed from his wife, and some from a friend. Detective Davey then said to accused: "Have you got the receipt?" and he replied: "Yes, I think I can find it." They then brought him to the detective office in his buggy. In the bottom of the buggy they found three packets of Aspro Tablets and fifteen packets of Beecham's Pills. They were joined at the Detective Office by Detective Piggott. Accused told them that he had about £40 worth of stuff at his home. Detective O'Sullivan and accused then drove out to accused's home at Brunswick, and he and Detective Piggott followed later. Accused then handed over the property, which was produced in the court. They then brought him back to the Detective Office. Accused said

that he had bought this stuff from the man named Williams. Accused later made a statement, which was reduced to writing and signed by him. He was then locked up on a charge of having in his possession property suspected to have been stolen. The following day they were engaged in recovering the property from the different chemists. On October 16 he met accused outside the court and handed him a copy of the information for stealing the property of Felton, Grimwade and Co., and told him he would be so charged. He had made enquiries at 372 and 378 Barkley-street, East Brunswick, the addresses given to the chemists by accused. No such numbers existed. The places where they should have been was a quarry hole.

Detective F. J. Piggott corroborated the evidence given by Detective Davey.

Accused pleaded not guilty, and was remanded to appear before the Court of General Sessions on November 18.

The hearing of the second charge, of being unlawfully in possession of goods believed to have been stolen, was adjourned to a date to be fixed.

Bail was granted on one surety of £50, and a personal undertaking for a similar amount.

False Trade Description—Manufacturing Chemist Fined.

George William Tutton, trading as George Tutton and Sons, manufacturing chemist, High-street, Northcote, was charged before the local court on November 3 with having sold or exposed for sale articles to which a false trade description had been applied, in that the country of manufacture or origin of the goods was falsely represented. There were three charges, the first relating to face or skin cream, labelled as "a beautiful preparation for the skin, manufactured by Patey Freres, London. Established 1790." Second, hair-dressing unguent, labelled "Gallier and Joulet, France." Third, preparation for the hair, labelled "Crystallised greaseless brilliantine, Patey Freres, London. Established 1790."

Detective Inspector Gleeson said that on September 16 he, in company with Messrs. Galbraith and Watts, customs officers, and Inspector Mellis, of the Board of Health, visited the factory of defendant in High-street. They had some samples of the preparations made up by defendant. Witness asked defendant if the goods were imported. He replied: "No, I manufacture them in my own factory." He was told that the labels on the pots would indicate that the goods were imported, and defendant answered that the people invariably asked him to put certain labels on the goods. He would put on any label they liked. Questioned further as to his status, defendant said he was what was called a hack for a chemist. He made up for any person who gave him an order. Witness produced a pot of hair preparation labelled "Scalp Food, a beautiful preparation for feeding the roots of the hair, manufactured by Patey Freres. Established 1790."

Mr. Greene (defending): In regard to the hair dressing unguent, was there not on the label the words "made in Australia"?

Witness: Yes.

Did defendant not say that the article was manufactured in accordance with the prescription of Gallier and Joulet, of France?—He explained that people found it difficult to sell Australian-made preparations, and they invited him to put on labels indicating that it was imported.

Did he tell you he had a right to use the name Patey Freres because his father-in-law had been a member of that firm while in London, and had brought the formula to Australia?—He said something about that. I asked why he had the French label on one of the bottles, and he replied that he supposed some "coot" had asked him to do it.

Mr. Cohen, J.P. (after examining the bottles), said the charge in regard to the hair dressing unguent must be dismissed, because on the label, in two different places, were the words "made in Australia."

Mr. Greene submitted the other charges had not been sustained. Defendant was a wholesale manufacturer, and did not sell to the public at all. The proceedings had been instituted against him by a man who had been unsuccessful in legal proceedings in a suit with defendant, and it was a case of a man using a public department to ventilate a private grievance. Defendant's actions all through had been perfectly legitimate. His father-in-law had been a member of the firm of Patey Freres, London, and had brought the prescriptions to Australia. He therefore had a right to use the name. Before the officers had made any purchase at all defendant had told them that the whole of the stuff was made on the premises.

Defendant give evidence in support.

Mr. H. D. Wiseman (prosecuting): Did you put on the label statements regarding manufacture in England and France to increase the sales?

Defendant: I put them on to get my living. Generally, they are not my labels at all. I make up the articles, and the customers desire certain labels, which I put on when they supply them.

He was convicted on the two charges, and fined £5 on each, with £3/3/- costs. Defendant was allowed £2/2/- costs in the dismissed case.

Wages Boards.

COMMONWEALTH.

Industrial Chemists' Application.

Application has been made to the Commonwealth Arbitration Court for the registration of the Australasian Association of Chemists and Metallurgists as an organisation of employees.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Minimum Wage Increased to £3 17s.

The Arbitration Court has granted an application of the Shop Assistants' Federation to amend the chemists' award by substituting £3/17/- for £3/16/6 in Clause 5 (c), and £3/17/- for £3 in Clause 5 (s). This brings the basic wage into

conformity with the decision of the Board of Trade, which fixed the minimum wage for adults over 21 years in all industries at £3/17/- a week.

A new industrial agreement has been entered into between the management of the Prince Alfred Hospital and their employees. Under this agreement, which remains in force until June 30, 1921, the chief dispenser is to receive £6 per week minimum, with an annual increase of 5/- per week. The second dispenser will receive £4/7/6, an increase of 7/6 a week. Other dispensers are to be paid £3/10/- per week, with an annual increase of 5/- per week to £4.

QUEENSLAND.

Wages to be Paid Apprentices.

The *Queensland Industrial Gazette*, of October 10, contains the following reference to the position of apprentices in chemists' shops:—

The award for chemists' assistants provides that the wages of an unregistered assistant of less than four years' experience shall be not less than £3 per week, and any person of adult age, or any junior not bound by indentures, doing the work must be paid that rate. But in the case of apprentices who have not reached the age of 21 years, the award does not provide a rate of wages for them after they have completed three years of service. In the case of an apprentice whose indentures covered a longer period than three years, the correct rate payable for the fourth year would be the fourth-year rate mentioned in the indenture. In the case submitted, the indenture was entered into prior to the passing of the Pharmacy Act of 1917. Therefore, the indenture still holds good, and will continue to do so until the term of apprenticeship mentioned therein automatically expires, provided that the employee does not in the meantime attain the age of 21 years, in which case the indenture would become void. Under such circumstances the person mentioned is still an apprentice within the meaning of that term as defined in the award, he being "an employee under the age of 21 years whose name appears in the register of apprentices of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland." If the award had said that apprentices in their fourth year of experience shall be paid £3 per week, then the award would prevail, notwithstanding the indentures, and the apprentice under notice could have claimed a wage equal to that of "an unregistered assistant of less than four years' experience." But the award is silent upon the subject of apprentices' wages after they have passed their third year, and the indenture holds.

VICTORIA.

What Constitutes a Grocery Business?—Important High Court Judgment.

A decision of importance to all persons carrying on businesses which bring them under the control of more than one Wages Board determination was given by the High Court on November 5. The point now decided first arose in connection with the prosecution by the Factories Department of the proprietor of a ham and beef shop, who also sold certain grocery lines, for not paying his employees the rate of wages fixed by the Grocers' Board. The magistrate dismissed the information on the ground that the business carried on was that of a ham and beef shop, and therefore was not subject to the control of the Grocers' Board. An order to review was sought. Mr. Justice Hood refused to grant this. The Department appealed against this decision to the High Court. By a majority verdict (the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Isaacs and Mr. Justice Rich in favour, and Mr. Justice Duffy against) the court overruled Mr. Justice Hood's decision. In the opinion of the court, a shopkeeper habitually selling a number of articles usually sold by a given class of traders should not be excluded from that class of traders in the administration of the Shops and Factories Act, by reason of the fact that his business included the sale of other articles to an equal or greater extent. One of the objects of legislation of this class was to put all dealers in a certain class of goods on an equal footing with regard to closing hours and conditions of employment. If the magistrate's decision were allowed to stand, it would render the Act practically a dead letter in the case of a great number of shops in which goods of many different classes were sold. Mr. Justice Duffy dissented. He thought the magistrates were the proper persons to decide.

The respondents were convicted, and fined 1/-. Costs of the appeal were ordered to be paid by the Department.

The case is of considerable importance to pharmacists. When the Chemists' Wages Board was constituted it was accepted by the master pharmacists on the condition that it applied to all persons selling medicinal preparations. As a consequence, a number of fancy goods shops and large emporiums were required to observe the conditions of the award. In some cases the firms affected decided altogether to cease selling medicines; in others the departmental ruling necessitated shifting the medicine department to some other part of the establishment, where the employees received a higher rate of wages. But the decision cuts both ways, and, under the High Court judgment, pharmacists handling grocery lines cannot sell such goods after the hours grocers' shops are required to be closed.

A nice point remaining to be decided is: What are grocery lines? For instance, the sale of Nestle's condensed milk by a pharmacist after hours was recently questioned by the Grocers' Association. The P.D.L. directors claimed that this was as much a chemist's line as a grocer's, and they decided to defend a member if action were taken by the Department. Some proprietary medicines are largely sold by grocers. If a line of demarcation is to be drawn, the sale of all medicines should be confined to pharmacists. Whether grocers would be prepared to relinquish this branch of their business in return for the recognition of the principle that only grocers should sell grocery lines, is not known. The general opinion is that both pharmacists and grocers would gain if some such principle received the endorsement of Parliament.

Business Topics.

Wellcome Research Publications.

The advent of Peace has enabled the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, London, to resume publication of the series of papers, which were issued at regular intervals in the pre-war days. Pamphlets Nos. 159 to 175, covering a wide range of investigation, have been received, and these will be followed periodically by further issues.

The Lost Customer.

There is occasion for real concern over the loss of trade of a regular customer. When such an event occurs, it is good business to make special effort to ascertain the cause, and if on account of a grievance, to do everything within reason to set the matter right. No good merchant ever loses business through a fault that can be remedied. Normal individuals like to feel that their trade is appreciated, and a personal inquiry or communication will often keep trade from slipping away—and anyway, it's a case of "nothing to lose and everything to gain."—*Canadian Druggist.*

Re Credits.

Messrs. Elliott Bros. Ltd., Sydney, in their Weekly Circular of November 10, state:—"We often receive complaints about delay in despatching credit notes. This is due, in a large measure, to those claiming credit. Goods are sent to us for credit without any information whatever, which involves a lot of unnecessary work. To avoid delay, it is absolutely necessary, when returning goods, to enclose an application form showing both value, invoice number and date, also reason for return, before credit notes can be issued. Forms may be had on request. Large parcels can only be accepted at the receiving office, Bligh-street; small parcels only can be left in the front office, owing to limited space. If these instructions are observed, a lot of the delay will be eliminated."

Power of Suggestion in Creating Sales.

Volumes could be written alone on the psychology of suggestion, and how it is conducive to creating sales, and then not exhaust this topic.

I will substantiate my claim that suggestion is a very potent factor in creating sales by citing instances that show the value of suggestion.

In selling a tooth brush a casual "Have you enough tooth paste on hand?" in over fifty per cent. of such sales results in the added sale of dentifrice.

When popular proprietaries of the ten, twenty-five, fifty cent or dollar kind are called for, sing the song backwards and forget the last stanza. Do it this way: "What size did you wish—the dollar, fifty cents or the twenty-five? You can save money by buying the larger sizes—more for your money, you know." This method makes larges sales, when without a doubt the small ten cent size might have been purchased.

The camera fiend when calling for finished photo. work when reminded, "Have you a film on hand for your next lot of snapshots?" offers another chance to cash in on timely suggestion.

With peroxide sales try bandages; with razor blades, soap and shave lotions; manicure instruments, polishes and bleaches; face chamois, powders and creams. Why, even with a spray syringe a confidential reminder will result in the sale of a bottle of antiseptic tablets.

And so on and on—hundreds of opportunities could be enumerated. Most every person on the other side of the counter is a subject for suggestion.—*L. Broennen, first prize essay, awarded in 1919, by the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association.*

Personal & Business.

Properly authenticated paragraphs, preferably sent by the persons interested, are inserted under this heading.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. J. F. McKimm has been for a fortnight's holiday in the country, and is all the better for the trip.

Mr. J. K. Wilson, hon. secretary to the Local Board of the new *Federal Journal of Pharmacy,* is getting busy with plans for work in New South Wales.

The Five Dock District Friendly Societies' Dispensary and Pharmacy Limited are advertising for tenders for the erection of a two-story shop and dwelling at Five Dock.

The Linnean Society of N.S.W. has resumed the publication of its abstract of proceedings, which was suspended in July, 1916. Abstract No. 340 was issued on October 31, 1919.

Mr. Chas. Rose, of Elliott Brothers Limited, one of the oldest and most popular of their town travellers, was recently suddenly taken ill in a city pharmacy, and has had to seek hospital treatment.

The Perdriau Rubber Co. recently held its annual meeting. The annual dividend declared was 12.5 per cent. The business is shown to be in a very prosperous condition. Perdriau's rubber goods have been popular among pharmacists.

Mr. J. K. Wilson, president of the N.S.W. Association of Master Pharmacists, writes correcting a statement attributed to him to the effect that membership of the Pharmacists' Employees' Union comprises almost the whole of the employees in chemists' shops in Sydney. He points out that, as a matter of fact, only a small proportion of employees in retail pharmacies belong to the union, and as he has no desire to be saddled with a misstatement, he asks us to rectify the wrong impression created by the paragraph referred to.

Venereal Diseases Bill Regulations, which will come into operation on January 1 next, have been published. The following is among the most important statement in the official pamphlet explaining the regulations:—"It is set forth that treatment shall be by medical practitioners only. No pharmaceutical chemist shall sell or

supply to any person drugs or medicines for the treatment of venereal diseases other than on the prescription of a duly qualified medical practitioner."

New Company Registered.—Carmichael Soap and Perfumery Co. (Australasia) Ltd. Capital, £1000 in £1 shares. Formed to acquire from Stanley Bryant Smith certain agency agreements, etc., to carry on the business of importers and dealers in soap and perfumes, etc., manufactured by the Carmichael Soap and Perfumery Co. Ltd. in England.

Soldiers' Welcome Committee.—At a recent meeting of this committee, it was decided that the function to welcome returned soldiers be a social reunion, to be held at Sargent's ball-room, Market-street, on December 10, at 8 p.m. The president has asked us to mention that he will be greatly obliged if those knowing the address of any returned pharmacist will send it to Mr. A. Forster, 7 Richmond-terrace, Domain, Sydney. It is his particular desire that no member shall be left out, as every effort will be made to give the returned men a hearty welcome, and to make the gathering as representative as possible.

Sydney Technical College Chemical Society held its annual dinner at Raynor's Cafe, Circular Quay, Sydney, on the evening of October 11. There was a large attendance of members and representatives of the Royal Society, the Sydney University, the Society of Chemical Industry, and other learned societies. The gathering was a great success, and speeches were made congratulating the society on the progress it had made, and the good work it had accomplished.

Washington, Soul, Pattinson & Co's balance-sheet, recently published, allowed for the declaration of a dividend of 12½ per cent. The statement of accounts show the company to be in a sound financial position. There are rumors of a new joint stock combination of pharmacies in Sydney. A number of chemists have been approached by financial agents, with the request that they will sell their business, and take the position of manager under the proposed new company. The proposal is to pay the purchase money partly in cash and partly in shares in the new company.

Pharmacy Students at Sydney University.—The following Pass List in Inorganic Chemistry has been published at Sydney University. The list is that of the pharmacy students who passed recently in this subject:—Miss F. M. Alderton, Miss A. M. Bryant, Miss L. Clark, Miss E. N. Davies, Miss G. D. Davis, Miss I. T. Murphy, Miss M. I. Nicol, Miss M. R. Noble, J. G. Angles, R. H. Bender, F. H. Burgess, W. E. E. Chapman, J. A. O. Charlesworth, C. J. Corbett, J. N. Cornell, C. Eden, S. G. Erwin, T. W. Gleeson, C. W. Green, J. P. L. Hinchliffe, E. W. Lane, T. J. Lee, T. B. Long, P. W. Luscombe, C. Mallaby, W. E. Masters, D. J. F. Maurice, A. Michael, M. T. Muston, A. H. Nakkam, N. V. Orr, W. L. Parle, J. N. Payten, H. C. Potts, W. K. Simpson, E. F. Sone, T. L. Stevens, H. J. Taylor, A. W. West, R. E. Williams.

Veterinary Association of New South Wales.—At the monthly meeting of this association, held on October 15, Mr. J. F. McEachran read an interesting paper on the work of a Government veterinary surgeon in the Northern Territory, giving an account of the particular diseases that stock were subject to in the Territory. There was a great field for research in this matter, as the diseases were not identical with those common in other parts of Australia, and the problem of development of the resources of the district would in a measure depend on such research. Immunisation, inoculation, and preventive treatment will have to be studied before the progress of this part of the country in pastoral industries can be assured. A discussion followed the reading of the paper.

The Rifle in War.—At one time Mr. A. C. Blacklow was only known as a pharmacist in Sydney. Now as Lieut.-Colonel Blacklow, D.S.O., he is recognised as a leading authority on the use of the rifle in warfare. On the evening of October 16 he delivered a lecture at the Randwick rifle range to the members of the National Rifle Association. The lecturer stated that the rifle was the most deadly weapon in the war. It was responsible for the loss of far more lives than the bomb. The musketry of the British army was the one weapon that had stood the test of war. The training received with telescope and rifle in rifle clubs was better, and proved a more efficient medium, than the general military musketry course. Lieut.-Colonel Blacklow, D.S.O., is regarded as one of the greatest authorities on the rifle and musketry in Australia.

Perfumeries' Ltd. Wound Up.—In the Equity Court (N.S.W.) on October 28, before Mr. Justice Harvey, a petition was presented for the winding-up of this company. The petition set out that the company was registered in August, 1917, its office being 129 Bathurst Street, Sydney. The nominal capital was £5000 in £1 shares. The objects of the company included the purchase of the business of Australian Eau de Cologne Ltd. (in liquidation), and also the business of the Bell Manufacturing Company and Austral Essence and Perfumery Co. The petitioners are Sydney solicitors, and they were retained by the company to do certain legal work. Up to May last accounts had been rendered to the company for £95/10/5 for legal costs, which sum had not been paid. The petitioners, therefore, prayed that, as the company was unable to pay its debts, it should be wound up. His Honor made the usual winding-up order, and appointed Mr. William Harrington Palmer official assignee.

Chinese Selling Sheep Dip.—In the Legislative Assembly on November 4, Mr. Bruntnell asked the Minister of Public Health if his attention had been drawn to a statement made at the annual meeting of the Country Traders' Association, that "an official of the department had gone to unsuspecting Chinese to buy sheep-dip, and objecting to the bottle used, asked the Chinese to put it in a Lea and

Perrin's sauce bottle, on which a prosecution was instituted and a fine of £10 inflicted. In another case a second Chinaman was induced to put the sheep-dip in a tomato sauce bottle, and a fine of £10 was inflicted in this case also. These instances showed the standard of the men who went round as inspectors." Mr. Bruntnell further asked if the Minister would have enquiries made with a view to seeing whether this reprehensible practice was adopted in his department; and, if so, would he take immediate steps to punish the offenders? The Minister replied that he had not heard of the statement referred to, but had obtained reports, and was satisfied that this practice was not adopted in his department.

[This question was discussed at the November meeting of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, when the Inspector (Mr. W. Miller) submitted a report denying the allegations made at the Country Traders' Association meeting.—Vide page 541 of this issue. —Ed. *A.J.P.*

Mr. Short's Resignation as Examiner.—Some time ago it was mooted that the examiners appointed by the Board should retire after a term of office. The reason given by those advocating the change was that men of more recent educational experience would thus have an opportunity of exercising their capabilities. The examiners of recent years, however, had rendered such excellent service that no action was taken in the direction indicated until at the last meeting of the Board Mr. William Short tendered his resignation as a member of the Examining Board. Mr. Short, in announcing his decision, said that he had long wished to retire from the examinership, as his time was so much taken up with other duties. The present was an opportune time for him to retire, as there would be no final examination before February next, and the Board would thus have ample time to appoint a successor. He reviewed his experiences as an examiner, and said that he considered it time that some younger man should take up the work. Mr. Gray, on behalf of the Board, said that they would be very sorry to lose Mr. Short's services, but, of course, the Board must expect to have to face these difficulties some time or other. They were all agreed that Mr. Short had discharged his duties in a highly satisfactory manner. Personally, he well remembered being examined by Mr. Short about 21 years ago. He regretted the break now being caused. They were losing in Mr. Short a very able and conscientious man, and one whom it would be hard to replace. Mr. T. S. Loney said that he would like to add his testimony to the good work done by Mr. Short during the long years that he had held office. Both he and Mr. Short were appointed examiners under the Pharmacy Act in 1898, and had been closely associated in the examining work ever since. The members should not look upon examiners as superhuman, as each had his own shortcomings. The new regulations concerning the Board of Examiners had not yet been gazetted, but when they were put into operation examiners would not have the power to resign, but would be shunted automatically. He also would like to resign his position, as he contemplated a trip to Europe next year, and would like them to appoint a successor to prevent any inconvenience. He would be happy to be of service in assisting the new man. Mr. Short said that he also would be glad to give his successor any assistance in his power. He thanked the members for their kind expressions of regard. A resolution was then carried accepting Mr. Short's resignation with regret, and placing on record the Board's appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him.

The Long and Short of It.

"P.A.T.A." ZIONS AND "A.M.P." WILSON IN HOLIDAY MOOD.
Photo by "Acetosal" Dick.

Preliminary Examination for Returned Soldiers.—At the last meeting of the Board of Pharmacy this matter was referred to by the President (Mr. Gray), who said that he had been appointed, with Mr. Duncan, to go into this matter, but, as he had not been able to give the subject his attention he had asked Mr. Duncan to prepare a report for the Board.

Mr. Duncan reported that it was proposed to fix the standard of examination for returned soldiers as follows:—

Latin.—Translation of simple sentences, with grammar up to declensions and simple conjugations of verbs and adjectives.

English.—Dictation, essays and simple sentences for correction.

Arithmetic.—Metric system, simple and compound proportion, vulgar and decimal fractions, simple interest.

Algebra.—Up to simple equations and simple problems.

Each applicant to be subject to the special consideration of the Board.

Mr. Short said that he hoped the Board would not make the doorway too wide. They should take every precaution, and the Board be allowed to use its discretion after hearing the facts of every case. On the motion of Mr. Duncan, seconded by Mr. Short, it was resolved to hold a Preliminary Modified Examination, open to members of the A.I.F., on the subjects already mentioned. Each candidate would require to be approved by the Board. No limitation would be placed on the number of the examinations, or on the period for which the concession would remain in force. The Board would exercise its discretion in these matters. This would be an examination quite separate from the regular Preliminary Examination. Mr. Schofield asked if, as the University were modifying their standards in other branches for returned men, would they also do the same for pharmacy students? Mr. Gray said that he understood that the University was doing so in all cases of returned soldiers.

The Board adjourned, after accepting with regret Mr. W. Short's resignation as an examiner, and placing on record its appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him.

VICTORIA.

P.D.L. Annual Meeting, Wednesday, November 26, at 8.30 p.m.

Mr. F. Gidney is assisting Mr. G. W. Sobee at Mildura.

Mr. H. Proctor Brown is assisting Mr. J. Blackie at Albury.

Mr. G. McWilliam is relieving Mr. F. W. Gilbert, of Ivanhoe.

Mr. G. M. J. Cole is relieving Mr. G. C. Hudson at Mooroopna.

Miss Lily Crozier has joined the staff of Mr. J. A. Kruse, Hawthorn.

Mr. P. R. Roebuck has gone to Messrs. Palmer & Co., Ballarat.

Mr. S. C. Ellis, of Tasmania, has gone to Mr. J. Hislop, of Windsor.

Mr. J. E. Fox has accepted a position at the Geelong U.F.S. Dispensary.

Mr. S. A. Masters has bought Mr. H. E. Elphick's business at Castlemaine.

Mr. N. L. Usher is managing Messrs. Rogers & Gylde's business at Deniliquin.

Mr. A. W. Dawson, of Sydney, paid a short business visit to Melbourne on November 18.

Miss Dulcie Bishop is acting as locum tenens for Miss Sheridan, at Tallangatta.

Mr. F. J. Wood is managing Mr. J. A. Kruse's new business at the Junction, Camberwell.

Mr. Geo. W. Tait has accepted a position with Messrs. Murton & Batterbee at Ascot Vale.

Mr. T. E. Turner has appointed Mr. S. H. Ghent manager of a new pharmacy opened by him at Burwood.

Mr. A. J. Broberg has been relieving Mr. J. Barnes, of Horsham, and is now with Mr. J. S. Black, of Collingwood.

Mr. W. L. Johnson has been assisting Mr. J. A. Kruse at Hawthorn, and is now with Mr. M. Landman, at Auburn.

Mr. Locke Harris is relieving at Blake's Cash Pharmacy, and afterwards goes to Mr. C. T. Skewes, Camberwell.

Mr. W. M. Jewkes has sold his business at Fletcher-street, Essendon, to Mr. G. F. H. Attwood, of Bourke-street, Melbourne.

Mr. C. F. Campbell, head of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade & Co's. sales department, is retiring after 36 years' faithful service. He is succeeded by Mr. T. C. Doreian, senior country traveller. Mr. E. Hayes, has returned to the firm after four years' war service, and is now associated with the country travelling staff.

Staff Sergeant H. A. Emonson, Th.C., who left Australia in August, 1916, returned by the "Euripides" on October 25. He was attached to the 3rd Light Horse Ambulance, and was stationed practically during the whole of his military service in Egypt and Palestine. He went through some thrilling erperiences, and is not sorry to be home in "dear old Aussie" once more.

College Extension Fund.—The following additional donations are acknowledged:—Dr. J. Johnston, £7; Mr. J. B. Tait, 10/-; Mr. S. H. Ghent, £1. Total, £1179/16/6.

Government Grants. — The Parliamentary estimates for the year 1919-20 have been issued by the Government. Amongst the grants in the Chief Secretary's Department are £100 to the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, and £500 to the College of Pharmacy. These amounts are the same as those paid during the previous year.

Miss Genefer E. Perry, youngest daughter of Mr. F. J. Perry, chemist, Omeo, died on October 3, unexpectedly, after a brief illness. She was apprenticed to her father in February, 1915. Prior to this she had exhibited high educational attainments in her school work, being above the average in ability. Her death is greatly regretted in the district, where she had a large circle of friends, and much sympathy has been extended to Mr. and Mrs. Perry in the sad loss they have sustained.

Inter-State Visitors.—The following pharmacists from South Australia were in Melbourne this month:—Mr. M. C. Moore, president of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia; Mr. S. H. McMillan, Mt. Gambier; and Mr. A. J. Frayne, Bordertown. Captain J.

B. George, president of the Pharmaceutical Council of W. A., arrived in Melbourne by the "Karoola," accompanied by his wife, on November 1. He subsequently went on to Sydney. Mr. L. J. Abra, Launceston, also passed through Melbourne on October 27, after attending the Opticians' Conference in Sydney. Another Tasmanian visitor was Mr. T. James, of Hobart, a member of the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania. All of these pharmacists paid a visit to the College of Pharmacy, and spoke appreciatively of the alterations and extensions that have recently been completed. General approval of the Federal Journal scheme was also expressed.

Lieut. L. R. D. Stahle (late A.I.F.) has taken offices in Phair's Buildings, 327 Collins Street, Melbourne. He has the sole Australian agencies for the following firms:—Thos. Christy & Co., William Warne & Co. Ltd., R. J. Reuter, and the A.F.A. Chemical Co. Whilst in London Lieut. Stahle took a six months' post-graduate course under Professor Coleman at the South-western Polytechnic, Chelsea. He qualified as a pharmacist in December, 1914. left Australia with the 34th Battalion in July, 1915, and returned by the "Katoomba" on September 25, 1919. On October 31 Lieut. Stahle was taken ill with an attack of appendicitis, and was operated on the next day. He is now recovering. Prior to his illness he visited Sydney and Brisbane, and met Mr. J. F. McKimm, president of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W., and Mr. R. Lenehan, president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

New Pharmacies.—Mr. J. A. Kruse has opened a new pharmacy near the Junction, Camberwell. Mr. H. E. Bailey, Prahran, notifies that he will shortly erect a modern pharmacy at the corner of Glenhuntly Road and Broadway, Elwood. Other new businesses about to be established are two opposite the Elsternwick Station, one in East Camberwell, and one at the corner of Glenhuntly and Hawthorn Roads, Caulfield.

Chemists' Cricket Club.—Matches for Nov. and Dec. have been arranged as follows:—Nov. 26.—Xavier College, Xavier Ground; Dec. 3.—Fitzroy, R.C.G.; Dec. 10.—S.M.C.C., S.M.C.G.; Dec. 17.—Fire Brigade, R.C.G. The season commenced at the R.C.G. against the Richmond C.C., resulting in a win for the C.C.C. Scores:—Chemists' Cricket Club, 148; Richmond Cricket Club, 92. G. Hastings retired at 59, and H. Hill retired at 33. A. J. Broberg also batted well for 17. Chief bowling figures were:—Hill, 3' for 16; Hastings, 3 for 12.

The Health Bill is making slow progress in the Legislative Assembly. It was considered by the Board of Health on November 10. One decision arrived at was to recommend the Government to make provision for the free distribution of drugs and medicines in necessitous cases at times of epidemic. The opinion was expressed that the penalties proposed in reference to fraudulent quack medicines were not sufficiently drastic. Mr. Wood asked whether something could not be done to prevent the "terrible robbery in connection with quack medicines." Cr. Curnow suggested that the popularity of quack medicines was evidence that there was "something in them," but Dr. Robertson (chairman of the Board) conveyed the information that the "something" was generally "a good dose of alcohol." During the second reading debate in the Bill Mr. Prendergast, M.L.A., leader of the Opposition, expressed surprise that no attempt had been made to nationalise the medical profession. He objected to the advertising methods of proprietary medicine manufacturers. Some of the preparations were positively dangerous. Cotton seed oil was being sold instead of olive oil. Aspirin which was not pure was being sold. No patent medicine, in his opinion, should be advertised until it had been passed by the Health Commission. Misleading titles of medicines were frequently used. "There are pills," he said, "that are called root pills, though there is no root in them, and there is lime juice that knows not the lime, neither is it juice." Mr. Jewell, M.L.A., said it was the poorer class who could not afford to go to doctors who bought patent medicines. The Health Commission should have power to regulate the sale of these articles.

Chemists' Shops and Employees.—The annual report of the Factories and Shops Department for the year ended December 31, 1918, was presented to Parliament on November 12. For the whole of the State, 467 chemists' shops were registered, 128 of which employed no labour. The total number of employees was 795, of which 189 were females. Shops in the metropolitan area numbered 258, and employees 512; Ballarat, 15 shops, 38 employees; Bendigo, 12 shops, 33 employees; Geelong, 9 shops, 24 employees; Warrnambool, 4 shops, 9 employees; and the remainder of the State, 169 shops, 179 employees. The wages paid are prepared from employers' returns, and were those obtaining during the second week in March, 1918, before the Wages Board award came into operation. The figures show that 534 male employees averaged 39/2 per week, and 162 females 21/8 per week, the average for both classes being £1/15/1. When the next return is published, the effect of the Chemists' Board determination will be shown.

Federal Senate Election.—The Hon. R. Bloomfield Rees has resigned his seat in the Legislative Council, and is offering himself as a candidate for the Senate, having been selected as one of the three representatives of the Farmers' Union. Mr. Rees is a pharmaceutial chemist of Victoria, and although he has not been in business for many years, he has always taken a keen interest in the advancement of pharmacy.

[C. L. Butchers, 360 Swanston-street, Melbourne.]

Obituary.—Mr. C. G. Imes, pharmacist, South Melbourne, suffered a breavement in the death of his mother, Mrs. Lavina Imes, on October 22. She was the widow of the late Mr. C. G. Imes, who for many years was in

business in South Melbourne. Miss Amy Imes, one of her daughters, is also a qualified pharmacist, and is in business in South Melbourne.—Mr. Walter C. Kernot, pharmacist, Geelong, was unable to attend the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council in consequence of the death of his sister, Mrs. C. A. Mackay, which occurred on November 2. Mrs. Mackay was the youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. H. Kernot, pharmacist, Geelong. She married Mr. J. B. Lillie Mackay, F.L.S., F.G.S., a former director of the School of Mines, Bendigo. Her husband predeceased her a few years ago. —Capt. Percival T. Hurrey, who is attending the College of Pharmacy lectures this year, lost his father by death during the month.

The Late Mr. Joseph Bosisto.

A month or two ago Mr. James Thompson, of the *West Australian*, presented to the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia an autograph portrait of the late Mr. Joseph

Bosisto, M.L.A., taken 40 years ago. Through the courtesy of Mr. J. A. Schroeder, Fremantle, who forwarded us a negative of the photograph, we are able to reproduce the portrait.

Dispensaries Wages Board.—According to the Factories and Shops Department annual report, there are 63 male and 17 female employees in Friendly Society dispensaries working under the Dispensaries Wages Board, and 9 employees not covered by the award. Thirteen male apprentices (under 21) averaged 13/5 per week, and one (over 21) received 25/- per week. Forty-nine other male employees averaged £4/18/3 per week. Three female apprentices averaged 10/- per week, and 14 other female employees £4/12/6. Altogether 80 employees under the award averaged £3/19/3, and nine not under the award averaged 12/4 per week.

Putting the Plant in its Place.

On Monday evening, October 27, before the Microscopical Society of Victoria, Mr. T. E. Turner, lecturer at the College of Pharmacy, read a paper on the principles of plant classification, under the title of "Putting the Plant in its Place."

The main physiological and morphological facts that called for and justified the division of the plant kingdom into smaller and still smaller groups were emphasized. Taking the presence or absence of chlorophyll as a starting point dividing the animal and vegetable kingdoms, he pointed out in the humbler forms of life this division was not absolute; and that the lowest forms (protophytes and protozoa) could be distinguished to the satisfaction of most biologists by the cell wall being of cellulose or not. Turning to the other end of the picture from these lowly forms, he called attention to the stately Eucalyptus, probably the tallest of all trees, and explained the divisions Phanerogamia and Cryptogamia, and went on by way of the Pine to the Angiospermia and Gymnospermia, and by way of the Sunflower and Wheat plants to the mono- and di-cotyledons, dividing the latter into Polypetalæ, Synpetalæ, and Monochlamydeæ, and the former into Glumaceæ and Petaloidæ.

By means of the non-flowering fern the Cryptograms were brought under review, whose spores differ from seeds in the fact that they give rise on germinating, not to another fern, but to a prothallus, on which are produced male and female cells, from the union of which a fern again results. This is called alternation of generations. The cryptogams are again divided into the cellular and the vascular.

But even all these divisions are not enough to enable us to "put the plant in its place"; and the author went on to show how each sub-class was divided into natural Orders: the Orders again into Genera; and the Genera into Species. And that it was when we had determined for a plant its sub-kingdom, its Class, Sub-class, and Order, and finally its Genera and Species, that we might say we had satisfactorily "put the plant in its place."

An interesting feature of the paper was the happy explanations of the meanings of botanical terms used, and of their appropriateness when they were understood. For instance, "Cryptogamia" (hidden marriage) applied to plants whose sexual organs were hidden in each alternate generation; "Eucalyptus" (well covered) to the genus which covers the immature anthers with so neat a little cap.

Messrs. Sharman, Booth, and other members took part in a brief discussion, and the hearty thanks of the meeting were tendered to Mr. Turner.

QUEENSLAND.

Mr. J. O'Neill has purchased Mr. W. H. Ockelford's business, Kingaroy.

Mr. W. H. Ockelford has purchased a fruit property on the Cleveland line.

Mr. A. D. S. Carpenter has purchased the business of Mr. L. S. Irwin, of Laidley.

Mr. L. S. Irwin is having a prolonged holiday after selling out his business in Laidley.

Mr. P. E. Armati, of Mackay, has passed through Brisbane from a visit to Melbourne.

Mr. J. F. H. Millar, of Goondiwindi, is on holiday, and intends to visit Melbourne and Sydney.

Mr. W. A. McGuffie, who has spent some weeks in the Brisbane district, has returned to Sydney.

Mr. F. W. Wheeler is shortly opening a business at Stone's Corner, Coorparoo, South Brisbane.

Miss L. Scowen, who has been holidaying in Toowoomba, passed through Brisbane on her return to Gympie.

Mr. H. E. Barnes has taken over the management of his pharmacy in Charleville, having sold out his station interests.

Mr. H. G. Denham, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D., has been elected president of the Queensland Branch of the Australian Chemical Institute.

Mr. W. H. Green, who has lately returned to Townsville from Brisbane, has been acting-mayor of the town in the absence of the mayor.

Mr. A. Symons, who was lately an assistant with his brother, Mr. E. N. Symons, Rockhampton, has opened a business in that town.

Visitors to Brisbane.—Mr. C. H. Hughes, Maryborough; Mr. N. L. McCray, Warwick; Mr. J. F. Healy, Sydney; Mr. H. Rawlinson, of Maryborough, and Mr. N. L. Topping, of Ayr, have visited Brisbane during the month.

Movements of Assistants.

Mr. J. M. Henry is returning to Mr. W. A. Collins, of Cairns.

Mr. Baker, late A.I.F., has been engaged by Messrs. McGuffie & Co.

Mr. H. V. Howe is returning to Messrs. Green Ltd., Townsville.

Mr. H. W. Irwin is now with Mr. R. C. Park, Queen Street, Brisbane.

Mr. A. B. Menzies is relieving Mr. J. F. Millar, of Goondiwindi.

Mr. K. T. Kennedy has been engaged by Mr. G. F. Marshall, Bundaberg.

Mr. C. E. Saunders is returning to Roma, where he will assist his father.

Mr. F. Norris has returned to Brisbane after relieving Mr. Chippindall, Bundaberg.

Mr. E. H. Symons has returned to Rockhampton, where he will join his father.

Mr. E. G. Holmes intends to take a prolonged holiday in the Warwick district.

Mr. G. Nolan has been engaged by H. W. Miller, Brunswick Street, Valley, Brisbane.

Mr. R. M. Simpson is relieving Mr. N. L. Topping, of Ayr, who has been south on a holiday.

Mr. F. Behan has been engaged as manager of Mr. J. Geddes' branch shop, George Street, Brisbane,

Mr. Harry Rawlinson, late A.I.F., has been doing relieving work with Mr. C. H. Hughes, Maryborough.

Mr. C. Pearson, well known in Townsville and the north as an assistant, has sold out his interest in Townsville, and is coming south.

Mr. G. H. Griffin is relieving Mr. T. Hempenstall, of Mount Morgan, who intends to take a prolonged holiday for the benefit of his health.

Business in Queensland.

The prevailing drought is the chief subject of conversation in Queensland to-day. The whole year has been exceptionally dry, and very little rain has fallen during the past six months. Horses, cattle and sheep are dying everywhere. Unemployment in pastoral pursuits is rife. This is having an effect on the towns, where much unemployment also exists. Notwithstanding this, people with money are spending it, probably more freely than they ought to, particularly in view of the fact that the Queensland Government has not yet presented its Finance Bill to the House. It is quite evident that State Taxation will be considerably increased.

An epidemic of gastritis has been floating round for some time, which has increased the dispensing business considerably.

The wholesale druggists are still complaining of the difficulty in getting stocks from the south, especially patent lines. It appears to take as long as two months to get goods from Melbourne, and six weeks from Sydney, by boat. By train, of course, the time would be considerably shorter, but the cost is prohibitive. Overseas goods are coming in in fair quantities. Stocks of drugs and chemicals are good.

The College Year.

The College of Pharmacy is now closed down for the session. This has been a phenomenal year, especially in the number of students who have attended. It is pleasing also to note that in the Term-ending Examination the students have done exceedingly well, and the majority have received a pass which will entitle them, under the by-laws of the Board, to become registered as pharmaceutical chemists. A considerable number of students has thus been released Many of these had some doubt as to their being absorbed at once, but quite a large number of them have already been fixed up. The space in the college has been so congested that much difficulty was found in accommodating all the students. To some extent, this is due to a number of returned soldiers, studying under the Repatriation arrangement, which, as far as they are concerned, has worked out very well. Several other students were unable to attend in previous years owing to the war. Another important factor has been the particular by-law of the Pharmacy Board, requiring apprentices in the Brisbane district to attend certain classes during their apprenticeship. It is anticipated that the number of students next year will be equally as great as during the past session. The college has arrived now at the stage when it is necessary

to secure greater accommodation. The very active Chairman of the College Committee, and President of the Pharmacy Board (Mr. R. C. Park) has taken up the matter with his usual enthusiasm. If past events are to be a guide, he will not let the grass grow under his feet until the college is housed in a building worthy of the work that is being done. This will entail the chemists of the State dipping their hands into their pockets to assist. Already a number of promises, amounting to a considerable sum, have been received. The wholesale houses are responding generously, and assistance will also be expected from the Government. Unfortunately, the appeal to the Government has come at a bad time, when the financial position is not too good and drought is raging. Mr. Park is, however, enthusiastic in believing that his scheme will be carried out. It does not appear as though the new building will be ready at the commencement of the next session, but it is to be hoped that by the mid-term everything will be ready to make a start under better and pleasanter conditions.

Baby Bliss!

Appended is a copy of a production of the college poet. During the recent college examination the candidates were presented with a prescription for Baby Bliss, aged four months, containing 5 grs. of Pulv. Kino. Co. One or two candidates made it up, and, in consequence, Baby Bliss died.

"BABY BLISS."

Aet 4 months.

R.I.P.

He is dead poor little infant,
As dead as good Queen Bess;
The way he met his awful end,
I'll bet you never guess.

He was well and bonny always,
And we thought he'd surely live,
But you never know what doctors
In their innocence will give.

We only had him four months,
When he got a little pain;
The doctor came, and now, alas!
We'll ne'er see him again.

A simple little stomach ache!
Good doc. prescribed some kino.
Off to the chemist with the scrip,
We hastened with the "rhino."

But the doctor was a mug,
And the chemist also silly.
They gave him too much opium,
"Farewell our little Billy!"

Perhaps he's with the angels,
If so I do declare,
He ne'er will meet a doctor
Nor a chemist over there.

—"KINO."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. E. I. Coombe, who has recently returned from the front, has taken over the management of Young's Pharmacy, Hutt-street, Adelaide.

Mr. H. D. Paul, late of Youngs Pharmacy, Hutt-street, Adelaide, has purchased the business carried on for many years by Mr. P. M. Wells, Grote-street, Adelaide.

The Opticians' Registration Bill, which has been before the Legislative Council for some weeks, was read a third time on October 30, 1919.

The President's Medal Competition. — Now that the examinations are over, apprentices are reminded that entries for above close with the secretary on January 2, 1920. The Council is desirous that as many as possible should participate in the competition, and full particulars may be obtained from the Adelaide Office, No. 1, Central Mission Chambers, Franklin-street, Adelaide.

Employment Register.—South Australian pharmacists are reminded that the secretary has opened a register, which at present contains the names of three young ladies requiring to be apprenticed; also one young man. Further particulars may be had on application.

Veterinary Surgeons' Bill.—This Bill, which has been passed by the Legislative Council, was introduced into the Assembly on November 12. It provides for the registration of persons graduated to practice as veterinary surgeons. One or two speakers opposed the Bill as creating a monopoly.

The Industrial Code Bill passed through all its stages in the Legislative Assembly on November 12. It is hardly likely that it will become law this session, as the Government's intention is to take it to the second reading stage in the Legislative Council, and bring it forward next session.

Dr. W. A. Hargreaves has been elected to succeed Professor Rennie as president of the A.I.C. (Queensland Branch). Appreciation of Professor Rennie's valuable service to the branch since the foundation of the institute was expressed by several members present at the annual meeting

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Cyanide Poisoning. — Through drinking cyanide of potassium in mistake for beer, two men, Arthur Hore, 30 years of age, and Robert Boothby, 67 years of age, returned munition workers, died at Leederville on Oct. 16. Two bottles containing cyanide solution, and three empty beer bottles, were found in the room where the two bodies were discovered. Hore was a jeweller by trade ,and used the cyanide in connection with his business.

Kalgoorlie Friendly Societies' Bill.—This Bill, to which reference was made in a former issue, has been passed by Parliament. It is designed to validate an illegal investment on the part of the Kalgoorlie Friendly Societies in purchasing certain shares in the chemist's business of Mr. Kelly, Hannan Street, Kalgoorlie. The Bill was rushed through the Legislative Assembly, but in the Council it was subjected to considerable criticism. An amendment was moved to allow all friendly societies to trade with the public, but this was negatived. Another amendment, which was carried, limited the legality of the investment to 300 contributing shares and 500 fully paid-up shares. A proposed new clause, requiring the

Societies to realise their interest in the business within twelve months, was defeated, principally on the ground that it might involve the Societies in a loss. No member seems to have laid stress on the fact that there would not be the same objection to the proposal if friendly societies paid all the taxes, rates, etc., that ordinary traders are subject to. The danger of trading in drugs and medicines being the first step towards dealing in other commodities was referred to, and the feeling of the House was that if Parliament validated what had been done illegally in this case, it must not be regarded as a precedent.

"The Boonah Buzzer" is a 32-page souvenir magazine issued as a reminder, if such were needed, of the 70 days aboard the ill-fated transport "Boonah." In an article describing the serious outbreak of Spanish influenza, which broke out after the vessel reached South Africa, special reference is made to "the untiring efforts of Sergt. Dispenser Sagar," who rendered valuable service and was instrumental in saving many lives, after all the medical staff was incapacitated by the epidemic. A characteristic cartoon of Staff-Sergt. Sagar is attached to the letterpress.

Anti-Profiteering Bill.—Last month we mentioned that the Bill introduced by the Government to deal with profiteering had been amended at the instance of the Leader of the Opposition by the addition of a clause which, if carried, would have made illegal the continuance of such bodies as the P.A.T.A. Fortunately, the president of the P.A.T.A. of Western Australia (Mr. F. G. Wood) was able to convince the Government that the Association was not of the class the amendment sought to restrain, and that, in the main, its activities were only extended to support a fair and reasonable living profit. The Premier, in response to the representations made to him, secured the deletion of the objectionable clause at a later stage. The Association was fortunate in being able to avail itself of a great deal of valuable information despatched by Mr. L. Zions, secretary of the P.A.T.A. of N.S.W., in response to an urgent telegraphic messag e.

TASMANIA.

Mr. A. J. Beaumont has taken over the business of Mr. J. H. Lithgow, Launceston.

Lieut. Garland K. Brown, P.Th.C., Great Britain, late of New Norfolk, has accepted an engagement in Melbourne, and will manage a new pharmacy about to be opened in Elsternwick by Mr. H. E. Bailey. He enlisted in the A.I.F. on Oct. 20, 1914, and, after two years' active service, was invalided home. On returning to Hobart, Capt. Drake appoinnted him on the staff of the Base Depot Medical Stores, Hobart. Since then he has established dispensaries at Nos. 12 and 23 A.G. Hospitals. He was registered in England on April 11, 1910.

Death of Mr. F. K. Fairthorne.

It is with very great regret we have to report the death of Mr. Frederick Kirk Fairthorne, which occurred at Launceston on November 14. Mr. Fairthorne had been in ill-health for the past two years, and his death was not altogether unexpected. He was born at Longford in 1846. His father, the late Mr. Langdon Fairthorne, came to Tasmania when quite a young man, and opened a chemist's business at Longford, subsequently removing to Launceston. His son (Mr. F. K. Fairthorne), after being educated at Horton College and the Church of England Grammar School, served his apprenticeship with his father, and qualified as a pharmacist on March 22, 1871. He was shortly afterwards admitted into partnership and the name of the business was changed to L. Fairthorne and Son, wholesale and retail chemists and druggists. Mr. F. K. Fairthorne was one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania, and occupied the presidential chair on more than one occasion. He also had the distinction of being the oldest qualified pharmacist in the State. In 1897 he was elected an alderman of the Launceston City Council, and was elected mayor of the city in December, 1900. He held this position for two years, and remained a member of the council continuously until 1908, when he resigned. Mr. Fairthorne took a keen interest in mining development, and was chairman of directors of the Mt. Bischoff Tin Mining Co., and the Royal George Tin Mining Co. He was also a member of the committee of the Girls' Industrial School, and had a seat on the Local Board of the New Zealand Insurance Co. He was a member of the committee of the Launceston Savings Bank. Practically the whole of his life was spent in Northern Tasmania, and he was greatly interested in any movement which furthered the development of the State. He was highly esteemed by the whole of the community, and on the day of his death the flags at the Town Hall and other institutions with which he was associated were flown half-mast. Feeling references were made to his death at the half-yearly meeting of the Launceston Stock Exchange by the chairman and other members of the Exchange. Mr. Fairthorne left a widow and family of four—two daughters and two sons, Messrs. F. C. and L. Fairthorne.

NEW ZEALAND.

At Dargaville, on Oct. 17, the coroner held an inquest concerning the death of John Brown, laborer, who died on August 23 from poisoning. A verdict was returned that deceased died from arsenic, accidentally taken, contained in a bottle of stout. There was no evidence to show how the poison got into the bottle.

ENGLAND.

Death of Sir Peter Squire.—The death of Sir Peter Wyatt Squire occurred in London suddenly on Sept. 16. The deceased gentleman was 72 years of age at the time of his death. He was a son of the late Peter Squire, and was head of the historic pharmacy in Oxford-street, London. Since 1867 he has been pharmacist to the reigning Sovereign and the Royal Household. He received the jubilee medal in 1887, with bar in 1897, the coronation medals of King Edward and King George, and

received the honor of knighthood in June, 1918. General regret was expressed in British pharmaceutical circles when the news of Sir Peter Squire's death became known.

Advertising Representation in London.

Mr. David H. Bond, advertisement manager and representative, 407 Bank Chambers, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.1, will be pleased to communicate with Australian trade journals desiring representation in London. He is in close touch with firms handling lines suitable for advertising in medical, dental, optical, chemical and similar journals. Mr. Bond has satisfactorily represented this journal in London for the past fifteen years.

The South African Society of Chemists' Employees.

At a large and representative meeting of chemists' employees, recently held at Johannesburg, South Africa, it was decided to form an association of chemists' employees. Mr. Jas. A. Dane (brother of Dr. Paul G. Dane, Collins-street, Melbourne) was appointed secretary. For lady members and apprentices, the subscription was fixed at 2/6 per month, and for all other members, 5/- per month. Briefly, the objects of the society are as follows:—

1. To unite chemists' employees into one organised body.
2. To raise a general fund by subscription for the purpose of promoting the interests of members of the society.
3. To elevate the status of the craft.
4. To discuss matters of vital interest, such as the limitation of working hours, standard rate of pay and general improvement of working conditions.
5. To promote an amicable feeling amongst all members of the drug trade, irrespective of their positions, and to arrange social entertainments, in which all can participate, in furtherance of the above-mentioned object.

Commonwealth Serum Laboratories.

Inspection by Pharmacists.

On Wednesday afternoon, October 29, about sixty pharmacists, including several ladies and a number of students, visited the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories at Royal Park, Melbourne. The visitors were received by Dr. J. H. Cumpston, Director of Federal Quarantine, and Dr. Penfold, Director of the Laboratories, and were shown by them over the various departments of the establishment. Surprise was expressed at the completeness of the equipment and the extent of the buildings. About an hour and a quarter was occupied in "going the round," and the only drawback was that so many had responded to the invitation to be present that it was a matter of impossibility for everyone to see the demonstrations and hear Dr. Penfold's explanations. However, the party broke up into smaller groups, and under the guidance of some of the laboratory assistants, an interesting hour was spent in watching the work that was going on. Dr. Penfold said he regretted that some had been unable to see everything owing to the unexpectedly large number attending. He would be pleased, however, to arrange another afternoon for smaller parties to go over the laboratories, if those desirous of being present would advise him a few days prior to their visit.

After the inspection a few speeches were delivered in the spacious and well-equipped library. Mr. W. G. Piper, editor of the *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, said that one object of the visit was to see if it were possible to extend the sale of Australian-made serums, and to bring pharmacists and the department into closer business relationship. There was every reason in favour of supporting the locally-made products in preference to the imported article.

Mr. A. R. Bailey, President of the Pharmacy Board, said pharmacists hesitated to lay in a stock of these serums because the turnover was so limited and the profit so small. What was wanted was an article as stable as a chemical compound. Perhaps the laboratories, in their research work, might in the near future succeed in preparing vaccines and serums which would maintain a standard potency for a greater length of time than was now possible. He proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Drs. Cumpston and Penfold for their courtesy in connection with the present visit.

Mr. H. B. Taylor, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, supported the proposition. Medical men did not make as much use of pharmacists as they might in obtaining the serums they wanted. If a pharmacist knew the doctor's requirements in his district, he could stock the articles. But he was only approached in an emergency, when other sources of supply were unavailable at the moment. He thought it ought to be possible for the department to establish depots at certain pharmacies, where a full range of serums could be obtained at any time.

Mr. M. C. Moore, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, expressed his pleasure at being present. He had no idea the laboratories were so extensive. So far as stocking serums was concerned, his experience coincided with Mr. Bailey's. The trouble was the serums got out of date before they could be sold. British and American manufacturers of sera were able to guarantee a longer period of activity so far as their products were concerned. Personally, he would do what he could to bring the products of the laboratories under the notice of pharmacists in South Australia. He had noticed during the course of his inspection that some of the serums were clear white and others were cloudy. This may have been an accident. If absolute uniformity could be obtained, it would be well worth insuring it.

Dr. Cumpston expressed his thanks to pharmacists for attending in such numbers and to

the Pharmaceutical Council in arranging for the inspection. The establishment of the laboratories was a big task, but it was undertaken none too soon. It was the realisation that Australia could be isolated from other parts of the world, and be shut off from the supply of essential vaccines and serums, that induced the Government to erect and equip the building they had inspected. Australia was beginning to branch out in new ventures. This was one of them. It was too awful to contemplate having to revert to the hideous conditions prevailing years ago simply because no vaccines were available. Australian conditions seemed to indicate that types of disease underwent some change in this part of the world. It was a reproach that during the years 1911 to 1916 there had been a large increase in cases of diphtheria reported. He hoped the laboratories would be able to devise some means of checking this increase. So far as making a more stable product was concerned, this would always be a difficulty. They had to deal with proteins which were always undergoing chemical change. But the Commonwealth serum had from three to six months' advantage over the imported article. The department did not look for large profits. It simply charged the goods at cost of production, plus overhead expenses. Stocks could be obtained at 24 hours' notice. Pharmacists, therefore, instead of stocking ten bottles, need only stock two.

Dr. Penfold spoke briefly. It had been a privilege to meet so many pharmacists and to see that they took an intelligent interest in what was being done at the laboratories. In serum manufacture there were many failures. For instance, he had to put in a year's work on tuberculin before there was any profit in it. There were many difficulties to contend with in producing pure strains, but investigation was going on all the time, and the experiences so gained would be of great value to Australia in years to come.

Australian Chemical Institute.

The Victorian Branch, in its annual report, refers to an increase in membership since peace was signed, the total number of members now being 212. In future there will be three grades of membership—studentship, membership and fellowship. During the year the headquarters of the Institute have been removed to Manufacturers' Buildings, Flinders-street. The members subscribed £47/1/6 towards the cost of furnishing the rooms. A library has been started, and a proposal is being considered to commence a collection of original papers by Australian chemists. A scheme for bringing members together to discuss matters of scientific importance is now being considered. Other activities include the formation of an employment bureau, and the standardisation of fees for professional work. The following reference is made in the report to the Professional Chemists' Bill:—"The special committee appointed to deal with the Professional Chemists' Bill appointed a drafting sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. C. L. Butchers, J. Gibson and F. E. A. Stone, with Mr. Avdall as secretary. These gentlemen prepared and presented to the committee a first draft. This was minutely examined at three meetings, and amended in many particulars. It was sent to Sydney for the information of the council, and was there printed and circulated. Further amendments were made and a second draft was presented to a general meeting. At this meeting it was decided that the bill, as further amended by the meeting, should be printed and circulated, after having been revised by a legal authority. This has been done, and the bill will be debated further at a meeting to be held later in the year, but in accordance with a promise made by your committee to the council, steps to bring the bill before Parliament will not be taken until the possibility of Federal or Imperial action has been finally decided."

Australian Optometrical Conference.

SYDNEY, October 21 and 22, 1919.

The second Interstate Optometrical Conference was held in Sydney on Oct. 21 and 22. All the States except Western Australia were represented. Mr. W. J. Wenborn (N.S.W.) was elected chairman, and Mr. A. V. G. Stevenson (Vic.) secretary. It was decided to allow each State to exercise two votes on all questions.

Careful consideration was given to the proposed constitution of the Australasian Optometrical Association, a draft of which was submitted by the Victorian delegates. After several amendments had been agreed upon, the constitution was formally adopted. A vote of thanks was placed on record, expressing the appreciation of the conference of the work done by Messrs. Aird and Scott, of Victoria, in drawing up the constitution.

Office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—President, Mr. W. J. Wenborn (N.S.W.); vice-presidents, Mr. Qurban (S.A.) and Mr. Sankey (Qsld.); hon. treas., Mr. Nott (Vic.); and secretary, Mr. Stevenson (Vic.); executive, Messrs. Brier (Qsld.), Donald (Tas.), Kett (N.S.W.), Murrell (S.A.), Cumberland (Vic.).

A resolution was carried recommending that the names of all State associations be altered, or renamed, in conformity with the new constitution, and that the subscription to the central body be 5/- per annum per member. Arrangements were made to select a suitable design for a seal.

The conference decided to write to Professor Sheord, approving of the project for the publishing of an encyclopædia of optometrists, and offering financial and moral support to the scheme.

It was resolved that a letter be sent to the State Governments of N.S.W., Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia, pointing out the benefits of legislation providing for registration of optometrists and opticians in Tasmania and Queensland, and pleading for the

introduction of a similar measure in those States.

The conference adopted "The Commonwealth Optometrist" as the official organ of the A.O.A.

Messrs. Cumberland, Murrell, Darcy, Fraser and Kett were appointed a publicity committee.

Those States not having optical legislation were recommended to insert a clause in any Bill introduced, providing for reciprocity on a uniform basis. In the meantime, a measure of interstate reciprocity, based on the recommendation of a State branch, should be favorably considered. It was decided to hold the next conference in Adelaide. A vote of thanks to the N.S.W. Institute for the hospitality and kindness shown to the delegates whilst in Sydney was carried by acclamation.

Trade Notes.

The Melbourne Fire Office Ltd. has removed from 47 Queen-street to Phœnix Chambers, 50 Market-street, Melbourne.

The Australba Co., 195 Glenferrie-road, Glenferrie, manufacturers of pharmaceutical and toilet preparations, has been registered under the Victorian Firms Act. Proprietor: Thomas E. Wade, pharmaceutical chemist. Date of registration: October 22, 1919.

Mr. H. C. Johnson, Th.C., general Australian representative of the H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, is at present visiting the different States. Mr. Johnson is establishing a laboratory in Sydney for the manufacture of some of the firm's lines. Messrs. Potter and Birks, Sydney, are the Australian agents for the H. K. Mulford products.

Mr. A. J. Thistlewaite (of Pike and Ripley Ltd), Macdonell House, Pitt-street, Sydney, has returned from England with the agency for Messrs. Prichard and Constance Ltd. "Amami" perfumery. He has opened a wide range of samples at the above address, and recommends pharmacists to place their orders as early as convenient, as the demand for these high-class perfumeries, powders, etc., is at present greater than the supply.

Sheep Dip Case.—A writ arising from a dispute with the Commonwealth in respect to an agreement claimed to have been made in respect to a sheep dip was issued from the High Court on November 7. Sir Richard Ashmole Cooper, trading as William Cooper and Nephews, and McDougall Brothers Limited, are suing the Commonwealth of Australia, seeking an order for the specific performance of an agreement contained in a letter from McDougall Brothers Limited to the Prime Minister, dated June 27, 1919, and a letter from the Prime Minister to the plaintiffs, dated July 2, 1919. Plaintiffs also claim damages from the Commonwealth.

"Eclipsol" Toilet Preparations.—Buyers of toilet preparations, comprising shaving sticks, skin creams and powders, vanishing cream, hair creams, dry shampoo (liquid), shampoo powders, etc., should get into touch with Messrs. C. A. Stokes & Co. Ltd., 12, "Eclipsol" Works, Bristol, as their lines are stylish, attractive and competitive, whilst the quality is all that can be desired to ensure repeat orders. Their works are fitted with the latest electric machinery and are under the control of a fully qualified chemist, which ensures regular and reliable quality. This firm caters specially for large buyers. Mr. L. R. D. Stahle has been appointed agent for Australia, and has a representative range of samples at his rooms, Phair's Buildings, Collins-street, Melbourne.

Mr. Valdemar Petersen, 379 Kent Street, Sydney, is the sole representative for Australia and New Zealand for Messrs. Daggett & Ramsdells, a well-known New York house, which is recognised as one of the leading toilet goods manufacturers in the United States. This firm is notable because it is one of those successful business ventures that had its first beginnings in a retail pharmacy. It is interesting to look back to the days when Mr. Daggett, the principal, first started making his noted "Perfect Cold Cream" in his pharmacy in 5th Avenue, New York. The business quickly developed, and in 1902 the consumption of the firm's preparations increased so largely that they decided to concentrate on manufacturing only, and retire from the retail business. Since then progress has been rapid. The firm has a big market for its goods in Europe and Great Britain, as well as in America. Four and a half years ago Mr. Petersen got them interested in the Australian market. Relying on the quality of their goods they decided to extend their operations to Australia and New Zealand, and although it is only six months since they embarked on an advertising campaign their preparations are already a feature in those pharmacies where quality is a desideratum. Mr. Petersen, who specialises in toilet requisites, has taken the stand that he will only handle exclusive lines and quality goods. This is endorsed by the following houses for whom he is sole representative in Australasia:—"Cutex" manicure specialities; Houbigants', Paris, who are considered the exclusive perfumery makers of France; Stein's Cosmatic Co. Theatrical Grease Paints, Albadon, New York; Dental Cream; and the Faultless Rubber Co., Ohio, U.S.A., who are recognised by the chemists in the United States as specialists in druggists' rubber goods only.

Mr. Valdemar Petersen is a Dane by birth, but he is now a naturalised Australian subject, and has resided in this country for the past nine years. He now occupies spacious offices and showrooms in the Eagle and Globe Buildings, 379 Kent Street, Sydney. Mr. Petersen has a pleasing personality, and is esteemed by pharmacists throughout Australasia for his straightforward business dealings. He is a keen advocate in favour of protecting the retailers profits, and he absolutely declines to supply any firm that refuses to retail his lines at the fixed minimum retail prices.

Name of Agents Wanted.

A correspondent asks to be furnished with the name of the agents or proprietors of the following:—Forhan's Tooth Paste and Dr. Angle's Tooth Plate Soap. Can any of our readers supply this information?

Avery's Dispensing Scales.

The new weights and measures regulations in New South Wales has had a somewhat drastic effect upon the scales used by chemists and druggists. The regulations call for a high standard of accuracy, and unfortunately during the war many chemists who wished to replace their old scales were unable to do so, because there were no new ones to be had. Scale manufacturers, however, are now getting back to normal production, and the works of W. & T. Avery Ltd., Birmingham (which is the largest scale factory in the world), are now filling regular orders. Their direct representatives in this part of the world—The Australasian Scale Co. Ltd.—have recently landed a good supply of dispensing scales and counter scales suitable for chemists' and druggists use. These scales conform in every respect to the requirements of the New South Wales Weights and Measures Regulations, and also the regulations in all other States. Some years ago in Great Britain the advent of new Weights and Measures Regulations condemned a large number of dispensing scales, and Messrs. Avery designed a new scale with a continuous knife edge beam—which is on the same principle as the fine analytical balance, but ruggedly made for use in the dispensing department—and this scale has now become the standard dispensing scale in Great Britain. There is no question that its simplicity of construction gives long life and satisfactory results therefrom. It is this type of scale that the Australasian Scale Co. have now received. Among the Australian "War Babies" is a new factory erected by this company at Waterloo, for the manufacture of weighing apparatus. At the present time the production is chiefly on heavy weighbridges and weighing machines, but it is hoped eventually to embrace the whole range of weighing appliances.

Prohibition of Imports.

The Federal Government sprang a surprise on the commercial community on November 3 by announcing that, pending the introduction of the new Customs Tariff, certain goods could only be imported under licence. Amongst the articles affected are the following:—Absolute alcohol, amylic alcohol, collodion, sulphuric ether, anæsthetic ethers, ethyl acetate, cocoa and chocolate (potable), rennet, collapsible tubes, coal tar oils, ref. benzol, naphtha (solvent) and naphtha (heavy), plaster of paris, carbolic acid, cresylic acid, crude creasote, crude tar oils, naphthaline crude), naphthaline (n.e.i.), arsenate of calcium, arsenate of lead, arsenite of soda, arsenite of zinc, carbolic disinfectants, sodium hyposulphite, arsenic, arsenate of soda, arsenic sulphide, ethyl chloride, sodium sulphate, bacteriological products and serums.

Dr. J. F. Elliott, of Messrs. Elliott Bros. Ltd., Sydney, speaking in reference to the proclamation, classed it as dangerous to the interests of industrial development, and prejudicial to the community and to efficiency in the conduct of chemical undertakings. "I know," he said, "of no one who asked that such articles as absolute alcohol, amylic alcohol, sulphuric ether, anæsthetic ethers, and ethyl acetate, for instance, should only be imported under license. I certainly did not, and, taking the whole list, I think the decision is an entirely mistaken one, since the results can only be detrimental to manufacture and to the public. Take arsenic, for example, and the arsenical compounds. Why, if arsenic can be purchased at £40 a ton, should the Government impose upon the public an obligation to pay someone on a basis of £50? Arsenic is one of the component parts of sheep dip, is used very largely for poisoning vermin and preserving timber. Increase the price and you merely hit the primary producer. Carbolic acid, one of the articles on the list, is used principally for medicinal purposes and disinfecting. Hitherto it has been the policy of the country to keep the import duties as light as possible on such commodities as this, for the purpose of cheapening the cost to hospitals, friendly societies, and the public generally. A Melbourne firm is manufacturing crystal carbolic acid, and selling it at 4/- a pound wholesale. The pre-war price of this article in Sydney was 1/- wholesale. To place an embargo on the importation of carbolic acid simply penalises the public 300 per cent. And, remember, the world price of these things is quickly going to be back somewhere near to normal. Soda ash, for which we had to pay £40 a ton during the war, is now at £10. As a business undertaking, I might have been persuaded to erect a factory to make this commodity if the Government would have guaranteed maintenance of the £40 level—but it would have been a bad thing for the public, who had to foot the bill. To show that there was no need for this star-chamber regulation, I may say that at present we are spending £50,000 on premises and equipment to increase the output of pharmaceutical requirements. Of course, if labour costs advance abnormally the duty of the Government would be to adjust the tariff accordingly, but we ask for no more than a fair margin, and if we did I do not think we would get it. Unless the products of Australian laboratories and chemical works can compete in quality, and reasonably compete in price, then such places might as well shut up for any economic use they are to the Commonwealth. Stopping imports means putting prices to an absurd level, and, what is worse, removing the best of all incentives to efficiency and the best protection against a famine. The great secret in the success of chemical undertakings—indeed, of all industrial enterpises—is the elimination of waste, but waste is not to be retrieved by embargoes, or stability secured by building up industries on the same frail foundation as a house of cards. The idea that the country is in danger of being flooded with a mass of cheap and inferior chemical goods is a figment of the imagination. A fixed standard of quality has to be adhered to, and this is strongly insisted upon."

The Crown Glass Works Ltd., Alexandria, Sydney, has resolved to increase its capital to £50,000 by the creation of 25,000 8 per cent.

cumulative preference shares of £1 each. The new shares are entitled to a cumulative preference dividend, and rank both as regards capital and dividend in priority to the ordinary shares. After the preferential shares have received the preferential dividend of 8 per cent. per annum and the ordinary shares, dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, both classes are equally entitled to any further dividend declared. The shares are first offered to existing shareholders, and any not subscribed by them on or before October 31 will be offered for public subscription. The increase of capital is called for owing to more orders being offered than the company can accept with its present plant. The latest balance-sheet, that at December 31, 1918, shows a profit for the year of £3171 on a capital of £18,250.

Trade Mark Applications.

Class 2.—Chemical Substances, Disinfectants, Oils, Etc.

The Rabbit Destruction Co. (R.D.C.).—The Rabbit Destruction Co., Ltd., Armidale, N.S.W., manufacturers.

Cooper's Sheep Dipping Powder.—William Cooper & Nephews, Berkhamstead, England, chemical manufacturers.

Glaxo.—Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

Class 3.—Chemicals Used in Medicine and Pharmacy.

Swamp.—Zena Elizabeth Williams, Petries Bight, Brisbane, Queensland.

Phatola.—Frederick MacDonald, 430 Little Collins-street, Melbourne, accountant.

Lyfa.—Moran and Cato, Prop. Ltd., Fitzroy, Victoria, merchants.

Nulife.—Charles Louis Brown, 418 Little Collins-street, Melbourne, manufacturer.

Mandrake Salve.—Bert Noah Herbert, Burwood, Sydney, N.S.W., salesman.

Bonox.—Fred Walker & Co., 376 Flinders-street, Melbourne, Victoria, merchants.

Always Fit for a Game with the Kids.—T. A. Dickson, Geelong, Victoria, chemist.

Costive Corn or Corn Cob Pills.—Joseph Butterfield, Redfern, N.S.W., chemist.

Kelene.—Societe Chimique des Usines Du Rhone, Paris, France, manufacturers.

Capit.—William B. Perry, Murrumbeena, Victoria, chemist.

Butterfly.—E. F. Peter & Sons, Pty. Ltd., Dunolly, Victoria, manufacturers.

H.P.—Handley Page, Cricklewood, London, England, aeronautical engineers.

Eazoids.—Pepmintum Chemical Co., 443 Little Collins-street, Melbourne, manufacturers.

Gum-Nut. — Medicated articles. Patent medicines.—Jacksons, Ltd., Sydney, N.S.W., merchants.

Class 4.—Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Etc.

Shen-Tal. — Kingsborough Black, Sydney, N.S.W., merchant.

Veltona.—Frazer & Best, Ltd., 26 Jamieson-street, Sydney, merchants.

Amolin.—Lodi Corporation, Lodi, Bergen, New Jersey, U.S.A., manufacturers.

Maroma.—The Chemists' Co-operative Co. of New South Wales, 421 Kent-street, Sydney, N.S.W., manufacturers.

Floress.—C. Wallis & Son, 428 Toorak-rd., Toorak, Victoria, pharmaceutical chemists.

Krem-O.—Preservene Proprietary Ltd., 95 William-st., Melbourne, Victoria, manufacturers.

Glaxo.—Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd., 88 Gracechurch-st., London, E.C., England, merchants.

Market Reports.

Shortage in Linseed.—In view of the attempt to develop the production of linseed in Australia, it is of interest to learn that in almost all the most important countries for the growth of that crop a great decrease appears this year as compared with the yield of previous years. The United States crop is 30.4 per cent. below 1918, and 28.1 per cent below the average for 1913-1917. Still greater is the decrease in the yield for India, where the estimated crop is no less than 55.5 per cent. below 1918, and 51.2 per cent. below the 1913-17 average. Canada's result, while exceeding that for 1918, is 17.5 below the five-year average. It is evident that high prices will be maintained for some time yet, and this should tend to encourage the extension of the crop here.

Messrs. Elliott Brothers Ltd., Sydney, in their November report, state:—"Business during October has been very good. The volume of trade shows that we are recovering from the effects of the war. A large number of pharmacists from other States have been on a visit to Sydney chiefly to prepare for their Christmas trade, and at the same time to spend a pleasant holiday. Pharmacists from every State of the Commonwealth and also from New Zealand have been paying us a visit. Chemists should note the following alterations in prices:—

Acid Acetyl. Sal.—9d. per oz.
Argent Chloride.—8/- per oz.
Guaiacol Carb.—9/- per oz.
Phosphorus.—5-lb. tin, 4/6 lb.
Phenazone.—4/6 per oz.; 65/- per lb.
Acid Acetic Glacial.—4/6 per lb.; 4/- per lb. by Winchester.
Acid Acetyl Salicylic.—9d. per oz.; 10/6 per lb.
Rad. Rhei (Trimmed), Opt.—13/6 per lb.
Potas. Permang.—4/6 per lb.
Ext. Cimicifuga. Liq.—9/- per lb.
Tinct. Cimicifuga.—5/6 per lb.
Tinct. Cimicifuga Conc.—9/- per lb.
Glaxo Feeders.—17/- per doz.
Glaxo Teats.—2/10 per doz.
Glaxo Valves.—11/- per doz.
Castols.—11/- per doz.
L. L. & Co. Lozenges.—2/- per lb.; 4 lbs., 1/10½ per lb.
J. & J. Baby Powder.—13/3 per doz.
R. & G. Veloute Powder.—26/- per doz.
Prophylactic Tooth Brushes.—24/- per doz.
Kia Ora Corn Cure.—5/- per doz.
Sanitary Towels.—40/9 per doz.

The Australian Drug Co. Ltd., Sydney, report the following price alterations:—
Ext. Cannabis Indica.—6/- per oz.
Arsenic (White).—9d. per lb.; 03/- per cwt.
Phosphorus.—1 lb., 5/-; 5 lbs., 4/3 lb.
Black Cap Pomades.—2 oz., 27/-; 4 oz., 60/- gross.
Atkinson's 9041 Face Powders (Assorted).— 27/6 to 31/- per doz., according to quantity ordered.
Cerebos Saline.—28/- doz.
Carlsbad Salts, Codex Formula, English Manufacture.—¼ lb. bottles, 6/- doz.; ½ lb. bottles, 10/6 doz.; 1 lb. bottles, 18/- doz.

Messrs. Felton, Grimwade & Co., Melbourne, in their November "Prices Current," mention the following alterations:—
Acid, Carbolic, Calvert's, No. 5, 16 oz.—28/- doz.
Aloe, Barb., pulv.—2/6 lb.
Arsenic, white, in tins.—10d. lb.
Barbitone.—10/- oz.
Benzonaphthol.—5/- oz.
Bromide.—1/- oz.; 12/- lb.
Caffeina Citras., Gran. Eff.—6/6 lb.
Calcii Bromide, 1-oz. bots.—1/6 each.
Cort. Aurant. Exot., B.P.—5/- lb.

Emulsion Cod Liver Oil and Hypophos.—18/- gal.
Ext. Glycyrrh., Liq.—8/6 lb.; wrs., 8/3 lb.
Formaldehyde.—21/- gal.
Fuller's Earth, pulv.—4d. lb.; 30/- cwt.
Glycerinum, Crude.—1/- lb.
Gum Tragacanth, elect., pulv.—15/- lb.
Henna, powdered.—2/9 lb.
Hydrargyrum.—7/6 lb.
Naphthaline, pure, 1-lb. bots.—2/6 each.
Ol. Amygd. Essent., S.P.A.—3/3 oz.
Ol. Cinnam.—8/- oz.
Ol. Menthæ Pip., American.—16/- lb.
Ol. Menthæ, Mitcham.—9/- oz.
Ol. Rosmarini, B.P.—10/- oz.
Phenacetinum.—2/- oz.
Phenazone.—4/- oz.
Potassii Chlor., pulv.—3/- lb.
Potassii Permanganas, crystals.—6d. oz.; 6/6 lb.
Rad. Ipecac.—1/5 oz.; 21/- lb.
Santonine.—30/- oz.
Sodii Bicarb.—2½d. lb.; cwt. lots, 18/-.
Sulphonal.—9/- oz.
Sulphur Præcip.—1/3 lb.
S.V. Meth.—4/5 gal.; 5 gals., 4/2 gal.
Tinct. Aurantii.—9/- lb.
Tinct. Gentian. Co.—5/- lb.; wrs., 4/9 lb.
Toluol.—6d. oz.
Vanilla Beans.—1/- oz.; 12/- lb.
Zinci Bromide.—3/6 oz.
Zinci Oxide, B.P.—1/9 lb.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements to ensure publication in the current month's issue should reach the office of the Journal not later than the fifteenth of the month.

LITERARY MATTER.

All matter sent for publication in the Literary pages of the Journal should be addressed to the Editor, and to ensure publication should reach the office of the Journal, as a rule not later than the sixteenth of the month.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

November Preliminary Examinations.

CANDIDATES are notified that the Preliminary Examination, which usually takes place during the first week in December, has been put forward a week. The dates of the Examination are Wednesday and Thursday, November 26 and 27.

C. L. BUTCHERS, Registrar.

Position Vacant.

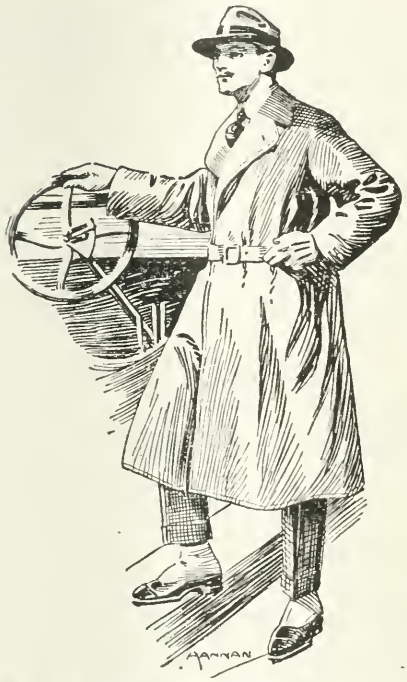
REGISTERED ASSISTANT wanted early in December. Apply W. S. Dyer, pharmacist, Glenhuntly-road, Caulfield.

WELLCOME'S PHARMACIST DIARY.

In order to prevent disappointment, we regret to have to announce that there will be no Issue of Wellcome's Diary for 1920.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.
Sydney.

THE Motor Coat
for Present Wear.



English Trench Model, £5 5/-

Is thoroughly Tailored in Fine, High-Grade Gabardine of particularly stout quality, and has a lining of check cloth. It is Light, yet Warm enough for all requirements—Rubberless, yet Waterproof—of a Color that will not soil easily—and features a full Collar, Wind-guards in Sleeves, and Military Waist Belt. In short the "Keepdri" is the Motor Coat par Excellence for 'tween season's wear. If you cannot CALL—WRITE TO-DAY.

WE PAY FREIGHT.

10% Discount to Returned Soldiers

LINCOLN STUART & CO
PTY. LTD.

244-54 Flinders Street, Melbourne

Exploiting Australia.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES ORGANISE TO SELL US THEIR MANUFACTURED GOODS.

As a result of the new conditions brought about by the war, every foreign country is looking abroad for new markets. Particularly are they looking to new, undeveloped countries like Australia.

Boiled down, the facts are these. They want our money. They want to sell us every conceivable variety of manufactured goods in order to get our money. We can't blame them for this—it's simply good business on their part. But surely it is up to us to defend ourselves. It is up to us to make every effort to keep the money here in Australia.

And are we doing this? Most emphatically we are not. We actually send commissioners away to America—Mr. H. Y. Braddon at first, and now Mr. Mark Sheldon—at great expense to the Commonwealth, to build up trade with America. All the benefit of this "trade" goes to America, for they sell us all varieties of manufactured goods, which we should be better without. The only goods we can sell them in return are valuable raw materials, which they are anxious to get in any case, and for which we can find ready markets anywhere in the world.

Last year we imported goods to the value of one hundred million pounds. Most of these goods could have been made in Australia, and the money kept here. During the last few years America and Japan have become enormously wealthy, by the simple fact of exporting far more than they imported. Japan was quite a poor country—now she is one of the richest in the world.

We here in Australia have contributed millions of pounds towards making Japan and America rich. We are still doing it, and seem likely to continue on the same track. Is it not time to cut out this nonsense, and start to build up our own prosperity? Should we not keep our money here to build up Australian industries?

We should do it, we can do it, and you, Mr. Retail Chemist, can help. You can push Australian goods, and it will pay you well to do so. If you keep the money in the country it will increase the purchasing power of your own customers, and you will benefit.

The following goods are exclusively of Australian manufacture:—Valeria Face Powder, Valeria Toothpaste, Valeria Talcum, Valeria Eau de Cologne, Valeria Skin Soap, Cipria Face Powder and Dorothy Face Powder. We want you to push these goods because they are of Australian manufacture. But we are more concerned to preach the gospel of "Australia First," and to urge you to push all Australian goods, by whomsoever manufactured. Greater prosperity for Australia means greater prosperity for you.

Inserted by W. Wilson, 51 Macquarie-st., Sydney. - ADVT.

Pharmaceutical Defence Limited.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Seventh Annual Meeting of the members of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. will be held at the registered office of the company, 360 Swanston-street, Melbourne, on WEDNESDAY, 26th NOVEMBER, 1919, at 8.30 p.m.

Business.

1. To confirm the minutes of the Sixth Annual Meeting.
2. To receive and adopt the Annual Report and Financial Statements.
3. To elect four Directors. Messrs. G. E. Gulliver, E. E. Malyon, D. Rankin and C. C. Wallis retire by effluxion of time, but are eligible, and are offering themselves, for re-election.
4. To elect an Auditor and fix remuneration of same. Mr. Thomas Woodward, the retiring Auditor, has been nominated for re-election.
5. To transact any other business of which due notice has been given.

By Order of the Board,

C. L. BUTCHERS, Secretary.

Dated at Melbourne,
21st October, 1919.

For Sale.

OVERSTOCKED. — Lactopeptive (½lb. originals), Resinol (large), Cascara (tablets, grs. 2), Soda Mint (tablets), Menthol, Calcium Lactate, Nux Vomica (powder), Ol Crotonis, Succus Conii, Acid Carbol (Grasse), Homatropin Hydrobrom, Barbitone, Phenazone and Fol. Buchu.

H. FRANCIS & CO.,
280 Bourke-street, Melbourne.

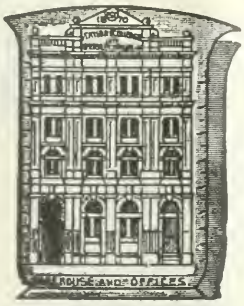
Agencies Wanted.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT. — Sound connection, wholesale and retail drug houses, desires agency for toilet articles and preparations suitable for chemists. Expert knowledge of trade conditions. Apply, "Toilet," Sydney office, 16 Bond-street.

Chemist's Business for Sale.

GOULBURN VALLEY. — Fruit district, growing business—unopposed—mainly dispensing. Turnover over £700. Excellent new shop on corner site, with good house and garden. Rent, 25/-. Stock and fittings, etc. Price, £500. Property also for sale, £800.

DUERDIN & SAINSBURY, Melbourne.



TAYLOR & COLLEDGE Ltd.

CONTRACTORS TO THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

Wholesale Druggists and Importers,

Manufacturing Chemists, BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.

Importers of Drugs, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, Patent Medicines and Perfumery, Surgical Instruments and Sundries, Confectioners' and Dyers' Goods, Dental Sundries, Sodawater Machinery, Bottling Racks, Egg shape and Lamont's Sodawater Bottles, and all Cordial Makers' Requirements.
All parts of Queensland visited at regular intervals by experienced travellers. Agencies solicited from firms who are prepared to actively introduce their manufactures into the colony.

London Agents—SHARLAND & CO., Elden House, Finsbury, E.C.

T. & H. SMITH LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MORPHINE : STRYCHNINE : CHLOROFORM

CODEINE	CAFFEINE	SALICIN
and	CANTHARIDIN	PODOPHYLLIN
ALL	ALOIN	JALAP RESIN
OPIUM	GINGERIN	SCAMMONY RESIN
PRODUCTS.	CAPSICIN	ATROPINE
THEOBROMINE	EMETINE	

BLANDFIELD WORKS, EDINBURGH.
25 CHRISTOPHER STREET, LONDON, E.C.
37 WASHINGTON STREET, GLASGOW.

DENYERS Pty. Ltd.

Melbourne's Most Up-to-Date Medical Supply Depot.

Suppliers of

SURGICAL & VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS
HOSPITAL SUPPLIES
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND CRUTCHES
TRUSSES AND ABDOMINAL BELTS
ORTHOPAEDIC APPLIANCES
DRUGGIST SUNDRIES
SURGICAL DRESSINGS

Distributing Agents for

JOHNSON & JOHNSON—DRESSINGS & PLASTERS
J. ELWOOD LEE—ELASTIC TRUSSES
"REPELLO" THERMOMETERS
A. A. MARKS—ARTIFICIAL LIMBS
"WHITE LINE" HOSPITAL FURNITURE
JOS. GRAY & SONS SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
"RANDOLPH" ELASTIC BANDAGES
LITTLE GEM EAR PHONES
GALEN MFG. CO.—MILNE'S SURGICAL DRESSINGS

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS FOR £10 ORDERS.

264 SWANSTON STREET (Four Doors from Lonsdale Street.) OUR ONLY ADDRESS

MADE IN AUSTRALIA.

COLLAPSIBLE TUBES

In Pure Tin and Tin Coated Lead, Plain.

Or Enamelled and Printed in Colours.

STOCK SIZES: $\frac{1}{2}''$, $\frac{5}{8}''$, $\frac{3}{4}''$, $\frac{7}{8}''$, $1''$, $1\frac{1}{16}''$, $1\frac{1}{8}''$.

FROM 3in. TO 5in. LONG.

SPECIAL SIZES and Designs Made to Order.

For Tooth Paste, Shaving Soap, Lanoline, Ointment, Vaseline, Blacking, Rubber Solution, and various other purposes.

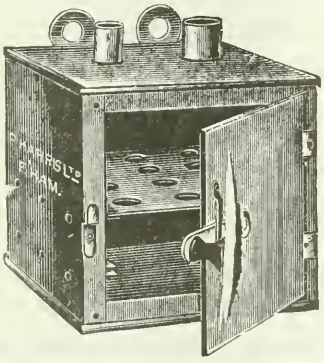
Manufactured at our **INVICTA WORKS,** MITCHELL STREET & WENTWORTH STREET **GLEBE.**

G. E. CRANE & SONS Ltd.

Established 1867.

Agents for Victoria:
McROBERTS & OAKLEY,
325 Flinders Lane, MELBOURNE.

Head Office and Show Rooms:
33-35 Pitt St., Circular Quay,
SYDNEY.



TELEPHONE 1377.

BACTERIOLOGICAL INCUBATORS and OVENS,
MICROSCOPES, DISPENSING SCALES.
METRIC WEIGHTS, BEAKERS, FLASKS, ETC.

Everything Required in the Laboratory.

H. B. SELBY & CO.

443 BOURKE STREET, MELBOURNE.

And 8 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY.

HOWARD LLOYD & CO. LTD.

LEICESTER, ENGLAND,

ARE SPECIALISTS IN

PILLS—TABLETS—CAPSULES

LANOLINE "EMPIRE BRAND" (British Lanoline Co.)

NOTHING FINER ON THE MARKET. ORDER THROUGH YOUR AGENTS.

KEROL

The Guaranteed Disinfectant

Carbolic Acid Co-Efficient.

Test Organism:—Active 24 hours Culture of B. typhosus.
Time-Culture Exposed and Action of Disinfectant.

Sample.	Received.	Dilution.	Minutes: 2½	5	7½	10	12½	15
Kerol	—	1/2000	+	—	—	—	—	—
,,	—	1/2300	+	+	—	—	—	—
,,	—	1/2600	+	+	+	—	+	—
,,	—	1/3000	+	+	+	+	+	+
Carbolic Acid		1/100	+	+	+	—	—	—

The Carbolic Acid co-efficient of this fluid is therefore $\frac{2500}{110}$ or 22 7.

(*Signed*) SAMUEL RIDEAL.

As regards the toxicity of Kerol, we have the authority of Professor Hewlett ("Medical Times") for stating that *Kerol* is 60 times less toxic than Phenol; in other words, the results of his experiments show that when compared with Phenol, taking into consideration the germicidal efficiencies, the amount of *Kerol* which would do the same work is *60 times* less toxic than its equivalent Phenol.

Manufactured by Quibell Bros. Ltd. NEWARK, ENGLAND.

Sole Agents for KEROL in Australasia—

DALGETY & CO. LTD., 15 Bent Street, SYDNEY

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS!

BEFORE PLACING YOUR ORDER for Plain or Fancy Boxes you will do well to consult

THE ARGENT MANUFACTURING CO.

Sussex House, Sussex Street, Sydney.

Tel. 4408.

We are specialising in Chemist's Boxes and Slides of all descriptions and will be pleased to quote for the making of any of your existing lines.

We keep a competent staff of Artists on our premises and can supply high-class designs for Powder Boxes, Labels, etc.

All our work is conscientiously carried out and we guarantee any lid to fit any box of the same line.

OUR WORK IS THE BEST.
OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

Ring us up and Our Representative will wait upon you.

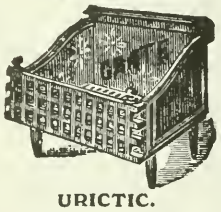
DR. PARKER'S

GREAT INDIAN

RHEUMATIC REMEDY

Retail Price - - 4s. 6d.

TRADE MARK.



URICTIC.

THIS medicine is unequalled for the purpose for which it is sold, and shows a profitable margin to the retailer. Consistently advertised and on the P.A.T.A., all live pharmacists should include **DR. PARKER'S GREAT INDIAN RHEUMATIC REMEDY** on their next order to any of the wholesale houses mentioned below. Our numerous mail-order clientele are being referred to their local chemist for future supplies, and we are using the phrase "Ask Your Chemist" in all our advertisements to bring you business.

Write for Price Lists to F. Parker and Son, P.O. Box 2p, Crow's Nest, Sydney.

Wholesale from Elliott Bros. Ltd., Australian Drug Co. Ltd., Felton, Grimwade & Co., Taylor & Colledge, Hatton & Laws, or direct.

28 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Pond's Vanishing Cream

"The Cream without a Peer."

For 72 years Pond's Vanishing Cream has defied all competition, and now stands supreme as the greatest of all toilet preparations. Pond's Cream enjoys a popularity with all women who know what skin perfection means, and with the coming of the warm weather, attended by hot, scorching winds, Pond's Vanishing Cream will be in great demand. Please your customers by supplying "Pond's." "The Cream that brings a bloom to the cheeks."

Sole Agents: **Holland Proprietary Limited**

17 McKillop St., Melbourne, and Franklin St., Adelaide.

How is your Stock of Seasonable Lines?

NUMO

Preparations Never Fail

ORDER NOW.

	RETAIL. s. d.
Numo Indigestion Mixture	2 6
Numo Sarsaparilla Blood Mixture ...	2 6
Numo Baby Cough Syrup	1 6

All 50% Lines.

No expense spared in Get-up. You will be proud to hand them over the counter.

We Specialise in Own Name Goods.

Send us an enquiry, and we will be pleased to submit samples and quotations for your own proprietaries.

FORMULA SUBMITTED IF DESIRED.

OUR EXPERT ORGANISATION IS AT YOUR SERVICE.

DO IT NOW..

GEAKE, BENSON & Co. Ltd.,

The Sundry Specialists,

28 Market Street, Sydney.

STATHAM'S
POROUS
Elastic Bandage

TRADE MARK.

Statham's Porous Rubber Elastic Bandages

For the Cure of **ULCERS** and other **Diseases of the Leg.**

Specify "STATHAM'S." None genuine without Reg. TRADE MARK stamped on every bandage

Our Bandages are known throughout the world as the coolest and most durable extant. Rendered porous by a new process, which is a great improvement on the old-fashioned method of ventilating by punching round holes in the bandage, which greatly weakens it. The **POROUS** Bandages contain *thousands* of fine pores through which perspiration may escape, and this without the removal of any rubber, as they do not become visible until the bandage is stretched.

Made of the finest **Para Rubber** only.

5 ft. x 2½in. wide 10½ft. x 2½in. wide 21ft. x 2½in. wide 7½ft. x 3in. wide 15ft. x 3 in. wide
7½ft. x 2½in. wide 15 ft. x 2½in. wide 5ft. x 3 in. wide 10½ft. x 3in. wide 21ft. x 3 in. wide

To be obtained of all Wholesale Chemists, Druggists' Sundriesmen, etc., or of the Sole Makers.

H. STATHAM & CO., 11 Corporation Street, Manchester.

A MEDICINE OF WORLD-WIDE POPULARITY

FOR NEARLY
THREE QUARTERS OF A CENTURY

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

AND OINTMENT

HAVE EARNED FOR THEMSELVES

UNIVERSAL APPROBATION

BY MAINTAINING

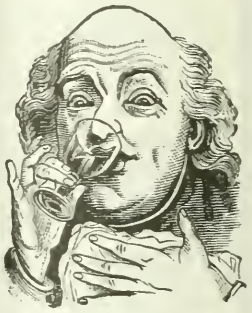
The HEALTH of THOUSANDS
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Advertising Matter, such as Showcards, Billheads, Almanacs, Calendars, Fancy Cards, Counter Bills etc., will be forwarded free of all cost to applicants, on receipt of a post card addressed to

THOMAS HOLLOWAY,
533 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

ARE YOU WEAK IN BODY OR DEPRESSED IN SPIRITS?

Atkin's Quinine Tonic Wine



IS A GENUINE & RELIABLE TONIC

Agreeable to take, and far superior to all ordinary Quinine Wines.

Invaluable in Cases of Influenza, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Depression, Slow Convalescence after Serious Illness or Confinement, &c.

Awarded Gold, Bronze and Silver Medals at Various Exhibitions. Est. 1853.

Small Bottle, 2/-. Large Bottle, 3/6

All Druggists, Chemists, Licensed Grocers and Hotels.

"National" Rubber Adhesive Plaster

ON STRONG COTTON CLOTH. NON-IRRITANT.
VERY TENACIOUS.

Spools, each 10 yards	½ 14/-	1 20/-	2 32/-	2½ 38/-	3 inches wide. 44/- per dozen.

Tins, each 4 yards, 1 inch wide, per dozen ... 8/-
,, 4 ,, ½ ,, ,, ,, ... 4/-
,, 2 ,, 1 ,, ,, ,, ... 4/-
} Usual Discount.

Manufactured by A. DE ST. DALMAS & CO., Leicester, England.
Makers of all kinds of Medical Plasters.

DANDS' SPECIALTIES

Asquin Tablets. Quick and effective in Influenza. 25's, 12/- per dozen; 100's, 40/- per dozen.

Dands' Nasal Balm, specially useful in all irritating Catarrhal conditions of the nose, hay fever, cold in head, etc., 8/- per dozen.

Dands' Nursery Pomade. A useful household remedy, put up in tins and cartonned. Price 6/6 per dozen.

Dands' Bismuth Magnesia. A popular line, 12/- per dozen.

Dands' Mag. Sulph. Tablets, a convenient way to take Epsom Salts. Bottles of 100. Price, 8/- per dozen.

Formalin and Cinnamon Tabs., 8/6 per dozen.

Formalin and Mint Tabs., 7/6 per dozen.

White Pine Tablets, 2/2 per lb.; 28 lbs., 2/- per lb. (Cartons included.) Advertising Cards and Streamers for window now available.

White Pine Cough Syrup with Tar, 8/- per dozen. Put up with name and address, gross lots, 90/- per gross.

DUERDIN & SAINSBURY

Wholesale Druggists, Melbourne.

If you have Heartburn, Headache, Gout, Biliousness, or Acidity of the Stomach TRY

HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

It is free from taste, smell, or roughness to the palate.

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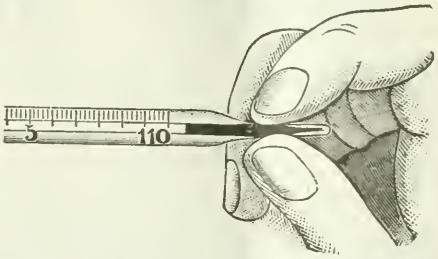

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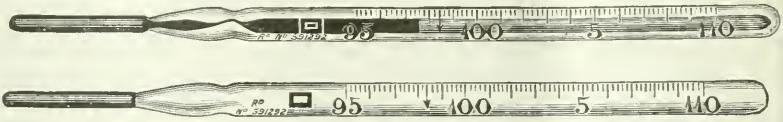

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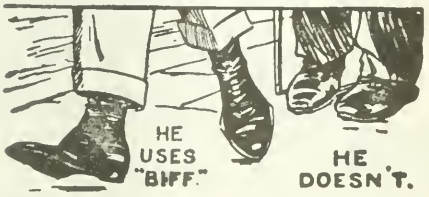

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MEDICAL ACT 1915, PART III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

AS required by Section 95, Sub-section b, of the "Medical Act 1915," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, and during the last week of NOVEMBER.

Next Examination: WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 26th and 27th NOV., 1919.

The following are the compulsory subjects:—

LATIN.—Grammar, accidence and syntax. Translation of simple sentences into Latin. Translation into English from Cæsar, De Bello, Gallico, Book I., Chapter 1-29, inclusive.

ENGLISH.—Essay, Grammar and composition. English Literature as prescribed for the University Intermediate Examination, viz:—

September, 1919, to June, 1920, inclusive:—

(a) An essay of about one and a half pages, or 400 words.

(b) Accidence; leading rules of syntax; analysis of sentences into clauses, stating the grammatical function of each clause; principal English metres. Any recognised scheme of analysis will be accepted.

(c) The interpretation of the meaning, thought and style of passages of prose and verse, including some Australian verse. Suitable poems, odes, and sonnets will be found in the Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics (first series), and in An Austral Garden of Verse.

N.B.—Candidates will be expected to illustrate their answers with apt quotations and allusion.

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules, simple and compound; vulgar and decimal fractions; simple and compound proportion; profit and loss; simple and compound interest; commercial discount and present worth; extraction of square root; British and metric system of weights and measures; problems relating to lineal, square and cubic measurements, averages, and simple graphs.

ALGEBRA.—Notation, symbolic, expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Highest common factor and lowest common multiple. Fractions, cylic order. Extraction of square root. Proof of algebraical identities. Simple equations of one and two variables. Quadratic equations of one variable. Equational problems, and simple graphs.

GEOMETRY.—The definitions of Euclid, Books I. and III.; the Postulates and Axioms, and the substance of Euclid, Books I. and III. (propositions 20 to 32 inclusive). All the definitions of Book III are required.

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THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The next FINAL EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy from the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th DEC., 1919.

Candidates must give 14 days' written notice of their intention to present themselves. Indentures of Apprenticeship and the Certificates required by Sections 96 and 98 of "The Medical Act, 1915," Part III., must be lodged with the Registrar, and the Fee of Three Guineas paid ten days prior to the day of examination.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

THE NEXT PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION will be held 3rd THURSDAY and FRIDAY in DECEMBER, 1919.

Authors for 1919 are—Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Canto 5, and Cæsar, de Bello Gallico, Book 5.

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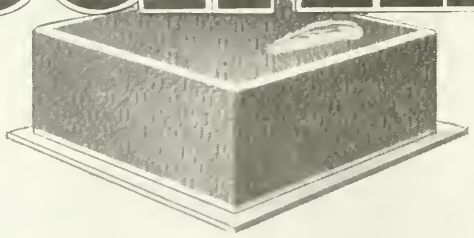

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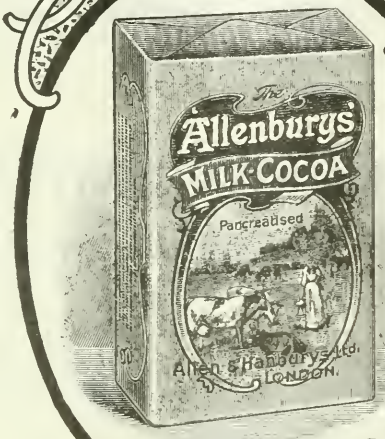

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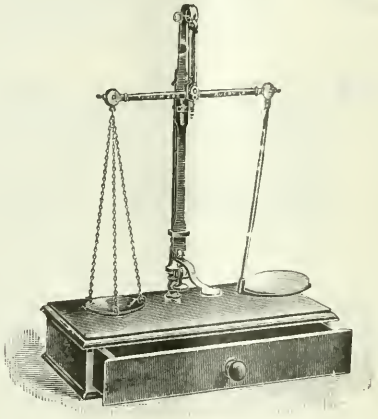

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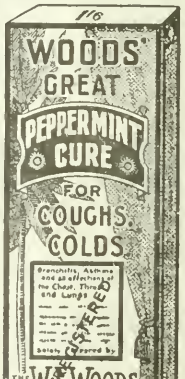

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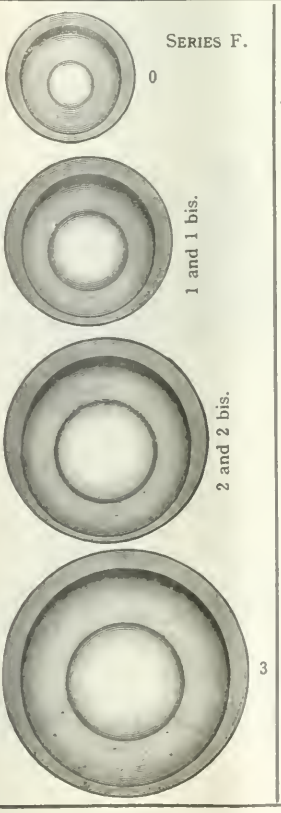

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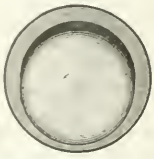

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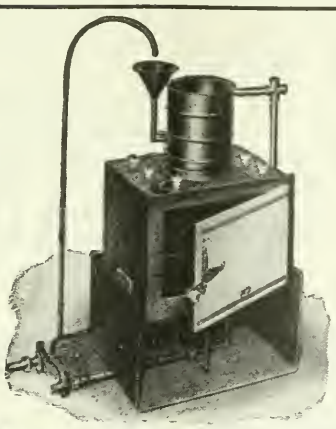

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